

## Reflections on the Mobe

ARTHUR WASKOW

I AM (or was--I'm not even sure) a member of New Mobe's coordinating committee.

I think the Emergency Mobilization of May 9 was a major disaster--a disaster of omission rather than commission, but a disaster nevertheless.

First, what I think the failure was: a stunning proportion (between a tenth and a half) of the 150,000-200,000 people who came May 9 were prepared for nonviolent civil disobedience. They expected to join in it; the Mobe seemed to promise they would be able to, with Mobe support; but they were denied the opportunity and at the last moment were pushed as strongly as possible by what seemed to be the "Mobe" machinery not to do it.

My reactions to that failure:

1. If even just 15,000 people (let alone 75,000) had nonviolently sat down in the D.C. streets, as they were prepared to do, and waited (in shifts, etc.) until the Monday governors meeting or until mass-arrested or until gassed, I think there would have been numerous massive imitations of that action all over the country by Tuesday or Wednesday. New York City and San Francisco would have been shut down, the national crisis would have been intensified, and the war might well have been ended within six weeks.

2. The failure was the worst conceivable defeat for the possibility of mass nonviolence, which is by all odds the correct tactic for the present moment of American history (whatever one thinks of Gandhianism philosophically). (If that assertion needs defense, it is simply that masses of Americans are now convinced that the government is crazy but are not convinced the movement is sane; that nonviolence is the correct tactic to enhance both beliefs; that on-the-campus sabotage of military property is now probably justified because the campus community fully believes that property is illegitimate but off the campus there is not such agreement--except possibly as to draft boards, and that a crisis initiated by Left nonviolence and responded to by State or right-wing violence is far likelier to swing people to our side than one initiated by Left violence. Witness Kent). But May 9 mistaught the movement and the American people that the only alternatives are (1) straight legal petitionary rally-demonstrations, or (2) trashing. Perhaps that misteaching can be retrieved by vigorous and creative local action or by a different national leadership, but the lesson of May 9 was real enough.

3. The failure stood in the classic pattern of the inability of established Left organizations to cope with a major upsurge of mass Left feeling. (Compare the utter inability of the organized French Left to respond to the rising of May '68.) That's obvious enough; what blows my mind is that everybody on the Mobe coordinating committee knew of the danger, tried hard to fight against it, and yet the Mobe succumbed to it anyway.

How did this happen?

First, when on Wednesday April 29 word of

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## DC groups mobilize last minute fight against crime bill near passage



"Good morning, bums, er... flower of our youth!"

THE District appears to be suddenly becoming aware that Congress is on the verge of passing one of the most odious pieces of local legislation yet devised on the Hill. Over the past month, there has been a sudden spurt in efforts to defeat the DC Omnibus Crime Bill, now in Senate-House conference, before it provides legislative sanction for such police-state tactics as preventive detention, no-knock searches and widespread wiretapping. Unfortunately, the belated public awareness comes at virtually the last possible minute to do any thing about the bill.

A report on the contents of the House-passed DC crime bill was published in the April 6 issue of the Gazette, still available at 25¢ a copy from the Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.

The catalyst for increased opposition to the measure appears to have been a sermon delivered May 3 by Rev. David Eaton, minister of All Souls Church, in which the black preacher and local activist drew a parallel between Nazi oppression and the crime bill.

Eaton warned his liberal congregation: "Either we stand up and be counted and use whatever knowledge and education we have to prevent oppression at home, or we will find ourselves in a position similar to the liberal intellectuals in Nazi Germany. Remember how all the knowledgeable people in Germany discussed that 'rascal,' Hitler, at board meetings, at cocktail parties?"

Eaton recommended that if this legislation is passed, any "government official in Congress or in the municipal government who attempts to implement this legislation or any policeman who attempts to implement this legislation be socially ostracized by the community."

But the statement that caught the most attention and propelled the sermon into prominence concerned the provision in the crime bill permitting the police to conduct no-knock searches under the most lax judicial supervision. Said Eaton: "Now hear this carefully. If this legis-

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## New suit filed on Wright decree

JULIUS Hobson has moved in District Court here to force the school system to begin carrying out the long-ignored Wright decision's mandate that DC schools be run "on the basis of real equality." Backed by legal assistance from the ACLU Fund and the Harvard Center for Law and Education, Hobson has filed a motion for relief and for enforcement of decree. Judge Skelly Wright, who handed down the original decision, has been assigned the case.

Hobson's brief points to the fact that the range of per-pupil expenditures in fiscal 1968,

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# Downtown 'progress' is a problem

THE 126 small businessmen threatened with eviction as part of the second year plan of Downtown Urban Renewal project continue their battle June 1 at a hearing before the DC City Council.

The businessmen, angered because of the near certainty that they will have to move to make way for a project about which they were never consulted and the probability that many will have to close shop as a result, have been waging an increasingly intensive fight against the plan. The plan was drawn up by a group known as Downtown Progress, which represents the interests of the largest businesses in the center city.

Opponents of the plan see Downtown Progress as another example of urban renewal showing people out of communities so that developers and large commercial firms can obtain valuable city land at low cost.

The project is seen by some as a repetition of what happened to low income blacks and to small businessmen in the SW urban renewal project and what happened to middle income whites and blacks when homes were taken in Brookland for the planned North Central freeway.

Downtown Progress has strong allies in the local government and among some planners who consider it essential that the center city be renewed in order to end the dropoff in business, to improve the city's tax base, and to prevent the threatened withdrawal to the suburbs by some large retail establishments.

Critics, on the other hand, accuse the planners and the government of having an 'edifice complex,' arguing that the problems of center city will not be solved by new buildings, especially if the smaller specialty shops and restaurants are driven out of the area. They point to the failure thus far of L'Enfant Plaza.

Part of the residual appeal of downtown is that one can find places unlike those typically located in suburban shopping centers. Unless downtown retains something one can't find at Tysons Corner or Wheaton Plaza, it's doubtful that it can compete by imitation. There also appears to be a lesson to be learned in the growth of small business in Georgetown, Upper Connecticut Avenue and Capitol Hill where shopkeepers have renewed business strips without government funds.

One wonders whether less drastic alternatives could not be found to enliven downtown such as providing free shopper bus service or making F St. a pedestrian mall lined with outdoor and indoor booths where arts and crafts and specialty items could be displayed by merchants and artisans who couldn't afford normal downtown rentals.

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## Oops!

THE White House has thrown the local boosters of Downtown Progress for a loop by coming up with its own plan to centralize authority for the development of an area of downtown running between 6th & 15th Streets. The proposed legislation would create a Federal Center City Bicentennial Development Corporation that would include representatives of the executive branch and Congress as well as seven private citizens appointed by the President, none of whom have to come from the District. If Congress approved the measure, it would overlap greatly with the planned downtown urban renewal area. It would take downtown planning completely out of local control.

The City Council blew the cover on the legislation, which the Bureau of the Budget was trying to keep secret, by announcing publicly its opposition. Commissioner Washington is also said to have reservations, but, as usual, is keeping them quiet.

If, as the businessmen charge, some 2500 small firms are ultimately to be displaced by downtown urban renewal, the large firms, and their curiously tax-exempt lobbying organizations--Downtown Progress and the Federal City Council--may have won a Pyrrhic victory. Downtown may die anyway.

The immediate issue, however, is one of process. One would have thought that there had been enough examples of the ill results of planning for communities without representative involvement for the DC government to have avoided falling into the trap again. But it happened and the small businessmen are rightly angered. If they can mount a strong enough defense, the city may be forced to call a halt in the urban renewal of downtown and do what it should have done in the first place: create a representative planning body that can create a proposal for downtown that will meet the needs of the whole city and not just that portion of it with the most economic clout.

## MEDCO gets reshuffled

THE Mayor's Economic Development Committee, never a particularly representative body, has become slightly less so as the result of the latest reshuffling of its members by the Commissioner.

Walter Washington has reappointed 12 former members of the committee and added twenty more.

Among those no longer on the committee are several of its more liberal former members.

MEDCO, while under the directorship of Carroll Harvey and with the strong participation of economist Leon Keyserling, came up with a far-reaching economic development plan that was probably the best long-range proposal this city has ever seen. After the report came out, however, nothing happened; Harvey took a job out of town; and MEDCO marked time.

Commissioner Washington, in naming the

new committee, did give some indication that the report was still alive. He assigned MEDCO four major tasks in the next year that draw upon its recommendations:

- Completing the planning for a leased department store shopping center, presumably community-controlled.

- Planning and funding a development corporation and development bank to finance local economic development.

- Finishing a study on the feasibility of establishing a cable television system here.

- Working up a unified program of economic development for the Metropolitan Washington area.

A feasibility study on the proposed development bank has just been completed by MEDCO. The agency would be funded by private and public sources and would make low interest loans and would guarantee loans by other institutions to projects fostering new jobs in the city.

## THE D.C. GAZETTE

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# Stamping out junk mail

LAURA HOROWITZ

A LITTLE-NOTICED Supreme Court decision has provided an easy way to end unwanted, mailbox-cluttering "junk" mail. It has finally become possible to repel some of the unwanted advertising that invades our homes from all sides.

The Court decision came early in May in a case testing a federal law intended to spare us from receiving dirty pictures in the mail. In fact, the law goes much further and provides an effective way to counterattack all the companies that use the mails to enter our homes and make dubious sales pitches at subsidized postal rates.

The federal law, a "prohibition of pandering advertisements in the mails," went into effect in April 1968. Although intended to stop the flow of "erotically arousing or sexually provocative" matter, the law applies to all advertisements.

(The dictionary defines a panderer as "one who solicits clients for a prostitute, a go-between in love intrigues," and, ironically, as "someone who caters to or exploits the weaknesses of others." It is a truism of advertising today that sales are made on the basis of the customers' weaknesses rather than the products' strengths.)

To avoid problems of government censorship the anti-pandering law was written so that the recipient of a mailing rather than the courts or other government agencies have the final say on what is to be considered offensive. There is nothing to stop you from claiming the ads for Newsweek, for striped ties, for screwdrivers, for home-study courses, or even for Joel Brody are objectionable.

As Chief Justice Warren Burger said in his opinion on behalf of the Supreme Court: "The power of the householder under the statute is unlimited. He or she may prohibit the mailing of a drygoods catalog because he objects to the contents." The Sears-Roebuck Company's current catalog, in fact, features at least ten pages of bras (scandalous!), "bikini" panties for women (outrage!), see through black lingerie (horrors!), and men's supports (gasp!).

Burger's decision suggests a clear course of action. Many people have long been showing their opposition to junk mail by sending back empty all postage paid pre-addressed business reply cards and envelopes included by thoughtful advertisers with their mailings. Now the anti-pandering law makes it possible to use government time, money, manpower, and clout to require advertisers to remove your name from their mailing lists. This is done by filling out a simple form and sending it to the Post Office with a copy of an ad received. The advertiser must remove you from his list within 30 days.

Of course one man's junk mail could be the

answer to another's prayers, and the decision of which advertisers to attack must be made individually. As for me, I'm concentrating my fight on advertisers who I feel are misleading, dishonest, or overly persistent or exploitive.

I hope to fight unsolicited merchandise or example, including the Christmas cards designed by an unfortunate and perhaps deserving woman who allegedly draws with her pencil between her teeth. A growing number of states let you keep such merchandise without paying for it, but most people feel too guilty or confused and wind up paying for or worrying about it.

I've also got my sights on companies like the Riccar Sewing Machine Center in suburban Virginia which sent my husband a letter announcing that he had won a "free" sewing machine. To claim his prize, all he had to do is buy a ten-year "service and instruction policy" costing \$89.50.

Various vacation lot developers, such as  
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## School without walls planned

IN a rare forward step, the DC school system has moved to establish a "school without walls" similar to the Parkway Program in Philadelphia, a loosely structured educational institution that eschews the classroom in favor of using civic, cultural, business and governmental resources for learning.

The system is seeking \$214,000 to run the program for the first year from both public and private sources. One hundred and thirty students will be selected by lottery among applicants to take part in the program.

According to Assistant Superintendent George Rhodes, whose office will be in charge, "Students with talents who might otherwise join the growing list of dropouts due to a restlessness with the structured system, can fulfill their educational pursuits in an atmosphere of environmental living and learning and by opening the city to them."

Decisions on the curriculum, grading system and other aspects of the operation will be made jointly by staff and students. The first group of students will probably be all 10th graders.

## WEST OF THE PARK

### NW anti-war group formed

THE Committee for Community Involvement, composed of citizens living in Upper NW, has been meeting regularly over the past month to consider community activities to end the Cambodian involvement and the Vietnam war. At the May 18 meeting, attended by some 200 persons, the group passed a near unanimous resolution attacking the DC crime bill as a "racist, oppressive measure which is a threat to the civil liberties of all people." There was only one dissenting vote.

Members of the organization come from the American University campus, Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Potomac Palisades and Foxhall Village.

For more information on CCI, contact Paul Meagher at 244-2989 days and 546-8957 evenings.

## HERE IS HOW TO USE THE LAW AND FIGHT YOUR JUNK MAIL

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## DC and the vote

NOW that we know Senator Kennedy is trying again to get us the vote (re: Gazette, May 18-31), and now, before we get a vote, I would like to throw a temporary monkey-wrench into the whole business. Mr. Kennedy proposes to get for us two Senators and the number of Representatives equal to our due if we were a State. By rough-stroke math, that means we would have two or three men and/or women serving us in the House.

So far, so good. The District could certainly use such representation, and God knows we have every right to it.

But, I must voice a few concerns about all this:

(1) Will the Congressional Representatives be elected "at large", or will the city be divided into Districts? Who will decide this, and who gave them that power?

(2) What will my role as a citizen be in influencing boundary lines, if that choice is made for me?

(3) Would the amendment offered by Mr. Kennedy clearly eliminate those committees which now rule the District, or would we be represented in addition to those committees?

(4) How would such representatives be nominated? Through the existing Democratic and Republican machinery? Or will we be able to establish our own political style to fit our own particular problems?

(5) What procedures for voting registration would be incorporated? It is fairly obvious that what we have now is not working, and may have been imported from some other town. An example: could 18 year old persons vote? Or would that be considered a "separate issue" in the usual political style?

The basis for these questions, and others, is my understanding of the processes of political change: substantial change occurs infrequently at best, is institutionalized and then made the subject of in-system myth, is relatively unmodifiable in qualitative ways, is considered unchallengeable for the first several years ("Don't rock the boat or they'll take it back," or "That's a crucial question, but we can't take the political risk of asking it right now."), and--particularly if the citizenry is not intimately involved in forcing the change (and it can hardly be said that D.C. people in large numbers are involved in this)--institutions thus built become largely unused except by the political proletariat (take a look around Mr. Washington's office sometime).

Witness the elections for the Board of Education, where community people were not in-

involved in its acquisition, knew there was no real "vote" involved since there is no power on the Board, and have not since participated in the voting. The response to this situation is exactly what is heard in other states: "the electorate is apathetic," it does not understand the importance of the vote, "the news media haven't publicized the election enough,"... anything but a look at root causes, namely that we people participate en masse in activities which genuinely concern us, not in things others say we need to do.

So what am I really saying here?

This: don't, please don't, do us any favors anybody. The vote is indeed a crucial issue here. D.C. is indeed a colony. But the only real way to solve these problems is to let the people here mobilize themselves so that we speak together, not through non-elected titular "leaders" but through mass action. There should be no attempt to cut off or circumvent our right to demand our own form of government, for our need to control our own lives will still fall upon our own shoulders, and the attempt will thus fail. There should be a response as the mass of us pressure for it, not as a few transmit messages about problems. The final responsibility for taking up the mantle of self-government rests with us, not with our well-meaning non-resident friends. A gift of the vote in fact makes more difficult our need to do our own bidding, respond to our own needs, and rule our own lives. It puts us, in a sense, on a kind of voter-welfare plan.

The hard work of getting D.C. citizens together needs to be done before any notion of meaningful "vote" can be discussed. And any action that tries to reach our goals--as this does--without involving all of us will ultimately fail.

And, too, voting is only the outward symptom of our colonial status. Getting the vote within the already irresponsible framework of the Democratic and Republican Parties simply makes our subjugation more subtle. The fact of the U.S. Government presence here without payment of taxes to us constitutes an imperial presence which no "vote" can overcome. So, too, the existence on our soil of Mr. Washington's appointed self and staff make a vote a somewhat hard to grasp gift. Will someone later let us "choose" between say, a Mr. Washington, a Mr. Tucker, and a Mr. Hechinger? Such choices I don't need!

Or can others be patient enough to let the people of Washington express our anger at the situation in our own way, our own time, our own style, and come up with our own solution?

Washingtonians who are sincerely interested in themselves--and that means concern about causes as well as effects--must view with concern the gifts we receive, and must understand that until we get ourselves together and make our needs powerful felt, those gifts which are given can be just as easily taken away.

Vital powers are not benevolently granted in this society, but must be actively sought and won. The appearance of such powers being given should be cause for concern rather than ecstatic "thank you's": we should ask why such gifts are given, and then, are we willing to pay that price? In this case, for instance, it might be that the gift ensures a political future for someone here and that Kennedy, thus, gains a power base here. Whether Mr. Kennedy is the "people's choice" in D.C. is not the issue here.

That the hard work of organizing D.C. citizens in large numbers and coherent groups has not been done is the issue. Until masses of D.C. citizens organize to force a vote for D.C. on whatever our terms might be, there should be no attempt to short-cut through to goals and away from the people.

I believe that citizens of D.C. must get the vote. I also feel that until we demand that vote, including the hows and whys and whens, we will not, in fact, truly rule our own community. Where is the D.C. Constitutional Convention to decide what kind of vote we want? Where are the masses of D.C. residents marching for this right? Frankly, there's a lot of work to do in D.C. about now.

Perhaps the people know what the politicians do not yet know: to vote in a system of government which does not reflect the interests of the people is not to vote at all.

The people of Greece "vote".

The people of the Dominican Republic "vote".

The people of South Viet Nam "vote".

The People of Chicago "vote".

The people of Appalachia "vote".

But in none of those places--and many others--does their vote make any real difference to their lives.

The people of Washington, D.C. do not need to join those ranks of "voters".

ERIC L. METZNER

## Campus item

NOW that the newspapers are so busy showing how the colleges go to pot, would it still be possible to publish a goody-goody item like the enclosed one???

Not only would Shaw Junior High School like some publicity for their project (they got some TV time on Channel 5 but the newspapers haven't done anything yet), but my department (the Department of French and Italian at the University of Maryland) would also like the city of Washington to know that some people out there in College Park are not as indifferent to this city as is generally believed (and rightly so, I'm afraid!).

Maybe the D.C. Gazette could show some interest in kids who do not smash windows and urinate on the president's rug.

Please do help us in improving relations between the city and the biggest University in the area.

M. MEIJER

Lecturer, Maryland University

(The item follows:

"The French Club of Shaw Junior High School, an inner city Washington school, is sending 8 students to a 3-week Alliance Française course in Paris, France, in collaboration with Alliance Française. \$380.00 per child is needed.

39 members of the French Department, 40 students, and 11 sympathizers from the Physics and English Departments are sponsoring one child, hoping in this way, not only to encourage French studies but also closer contacts between the Department and the schools of Washington.")



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# If you think John Mitchell is bad. . . meet his deputies

## MALCOLM KOVACS

DURING the past few weeks thousands of students and professional people have come to Washington to petition our leaders about the mini-My Lai at Kent State and the invasion of Cambodia. Among the many well-intentioned petitioners were four young New York University law students, all of them editors of NYU law journals, who came to present a long legal paper they had written on US involvement in Southeast Asia and to discuss "various constitutional and legal questions" raised by our involvement. They met separately with Congressmen, State Department officials and Richard Kleindienst, Deputy Attorney General.

Richard Kleindienst is a right-wing Arizona lawyer-politician who did major legal and political chores to help Nixon get elected: he was National Director of Field Operations during the 1968 Presidential campaign and General Counsel for the Republican National Committee. He was a major promoter of Barry Goldwater for President in 1964 and was his National Director of Field (read political) Operations that year. Kleindienst's listed civic activities include the American Legion, the VFW and the Urban League. He has been a lawyer for 20 years.

In a written statement the students summarized their meeting with Kleindienst and described his responses as "surprising and shocking."

The students reported: "Early in the interview Mr. Kleindienst was asked what his

position on the war would be if he were to assume that the war, though wise from a policy point of view, was being conducted unconstitutionally. Apparently arguing that national security was the paramount consideration, Mr. Kleindienst responded, 'The God-damned Russians and Communist Chinese don't give a shit about our Constitution and laws.' He went on to point out that the Communists were causing

trouble throughout the world--in the Middle East, in Laos, and in Cambodia--and that soon, if they remained unchecked, we would be confronting them 'at the English Channel.'"

"Questioned as to his concern over present moves by the Congress to reassert its constitutional prerogatives, especially the power to declare war, Mr. Kleindienst observed, 'Those

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# Prentiss Taylor

ANDREA O. COHEN

AS one who remembers the inch by inch rise of Hitler, Prentiss Taylor is appalled by the implications of "Agnewesque" attacks on the news media. But as a Washington artist and art scene watcher from way back, he is appropriately incensed because the local papers ignore and often discriminate against artists who deserve better while arbitrarily fawning over a few colorful favorites who don't merit that much attention. Taylor is all for promoting young artists, but not for overusing, exploiting and exhausting, by promoting and classifying them before they've matured, only soon to dump and trade them in for a shinier new model.

For the last five years reputable painters, galleries and dealers here have been neglected and shows of local organizations have been reviewed inadequately or not at all. For example, the last three member exhibits of the Society of Washington Printmakers (of which Taylor has been President since 1942) went unnoticed by the critics. Asked what he thought of the reception given academic painters, Taylor replied "I didn't know they got one!" The news media ought to be stimulating Washington art and its artists and is instead depressing both.

Taylor notes, moreover, that recent museum policies all over the country have discouraged not only local artists but all but a chosen few who are often handpicked by one director or other authority. The participants in the Corcoran's last Biennial were chosen by the then director, James Harithas, while the works in the Metropolitan's supposedly comprehensive and authoritative review of New York art from 1940 to the present were selected by one man, Henry Geldzahler.

The Smithsonian and the Corcoran are no longer showing local groups. The regional exhibits they were replaced with proved unsatisfactory because of erratic jurying. The large cross sectional shows are going out too, which Taylor regrets, having been brought up on the Biennials, which though never perfect, did offer laymen and artists variety and the opportunity to make their own judgements, which today's pre-packaged, pre-digested shows, claiming to be authoritative, do not. Because of lack of exhibition space the Society of Washington Printmakers has not had a national showing since 1964 and other nation-wide organizations, which used to exhibit yearly, are now offered space only every second or third year. In short, exhibition space is more restricted than it used to be, shows are less representative and reviews are fewer, thinner and less just.

Taylor stresses that it is "absurd and less than fair to say that art did not begin in Washington until the mid '50's" when the Washington Colorists gained national recognition. The notion completely overlooks the very considerable importance of people like Eben Comins, Edward Bruce, Forbes Watson, Sarah Baker and Jacob Kainen in encouraging Washington artists during the '20's, '30's, and '40's. In those days, too, the Corcoran was more hospitable to area artists and gave them spacious, dignified exhibits.

During the '20's the Art Center flourished, spurred on by Eben Comins, and in the '30's a group grew up around Edward Bruce who headed the WPA. From 1935-1940 the Duncan Phillips' Studio House provided a leavening ingredient, not only for artists, but musicians and dramatists as well, and in the early '40's there was the Institute for Contemporary Art, at which Meta and Robert Richman taught and Ken Noland studied. Taylor stresses that a continuous art life existed in Washington languishing at times, lurching forward at others, but always persisting.

Prentiss Taylor had his first one-man show at the age of 19, at the Arts Club, and has persisted in his very personal visual idiom ever since. He has had one man shows at such places

as the Smithsonian Corcoran, University of Virginia and the D. C. Public Library, and now teaches at American University. His work can be seen and purchased through his dealer, Max Bader.

On display at a recent exhibit were drawings, watercolors and prints most of which derive from views in Mexico, Europe and the Far West. Taylor's preoccupation with man's relationship to nature, what man does to nature what it in turn does to man-made monuments, makes ruins, mountains, ruins hewn out of and into mountainsides obvious subject matter. He portrays stone buildings chiselled into boney mountain crevices by juxtaposing flat appearing, empathic strokes with quieter ones and with bare white paper. With the exception of the more spectacular, expressionistic drawings of Mont St-Michel, Taylor's pictures have an intimate, understated, subtle effect. Always the touch is gentle (as is the man) and often a soft pencilled line weaves through the work binding it together.

Taylor acknowledges a strong debt to artists of the past, and feels there is really nothing in art which has no precedent and that it is a sad and fatuous mistake to think the past unimportant. We learn too late that what we're doing isn't really new.

Shadows of Cezanne creep into Taylor's compositions which build slowly, often in planes from the picture surface backward, forward again, often culminating in a crescendo. His fascination with light and the way he intermingles natural and artificial illumination is, on the other hand, reminiscent of impressionist concerns.

Especially as a print maker, Prentiss Taylor is highly competent but does less well with bright colors than with black and white or muted tones. Some of his work has an arresting quality, most has a lyric tone.

Taylor is disquieted by the depersonalization of so much of the new art and about its lack of concern with either art history or its own endurance. He feels a more personal, persistent development engenders more staying

power than the current compulsion to "be part of the new," which by midnight is old pumpkin. Says Taylor: "I thought the initial meaning of art was in individual expression."

## CAPITOL EAST

THE Capitol East Housing Council is gearing up for another intense struggle over the Marine plan to expand the barracks at 8th & Eye SE. The council has obtained legal counsel and is pressing the National Capital Planning Commission to live up to past agreements on how it would handle the matter. The expansion was rejected last year after a strong community fight.

## Letter from Freedom School

Habari Gani,

Your brothers and sisters at the Shule Ya Uhuru (Freedom School) are preparing for defense against an eviction notice to be presented to us on the 15th of June. This notice is for eviction from the building located at 9th & Maryland NE, which we have occupied since November of 1968. Shule Ya Uhuru has over the past two years been operating programs extremely vital to African peoples and is determined to fight for continued use of this building. It is our wish, that in the spirit of Blackness, you and the members of your organization will give full support in backing us when the time comes. If you have any influence with members of the Board of the Lutheran Church, please see that they know your feelings on this matter.

Yours in Blackness,  
Charles Robinson, director,  
Eastern Freedom School

THE Willing Workers Welfare Rights Organization in Arthur Capper would like to send six representatives to the NWRO convention in Pittsburgh on July 22. It'll cost \$40 a piece and the group needs to raise some money. Checks should be sent to the Willing Workers Welfare Rights Organization, c/o Mary Smith, 1107 7th SE, apartment 226.

A PROVISION that would have permitted Parking Management Inc., owners of the now vacant Providence Hospital site, to develop the location as PMI desired has been stricken from legislation now before Congress. The site is zoned residential, but PMI has been trying to come up with some more profitable use and has been getting help from certain congressmen.

LAWRENCE Monaco has been reelected president of the Capitol Hill Restoration Society.

GLORIA Glover has been named director of the Friendship House Day Care Center, replacing Jean Chandler, who has held the post for the last three years.

VETERANS or members of their families with questions concerning veteran's benefits can now get assistance from VA staffers at Friendship House. For more information, call William Floyd at 547-8880.

CONGRESS is continuing to take land in Capitol East. The Senate has voted to permit the Capitol Architect to purchase the Plaza Hotel at 1st and D NE for use as extra office space in the future. A report from the Senate Public Works Committee stated that "it is probably only a matter of time" before the Senate will need all the property bounded by 1st, 2nd, C and D Streets NE. Approval is expected in the House.



Printmaker Prentiss Taylor works on a lithography stone to make a print. (Photo by Ida Jervis.)



# Women in the news and in the newsroom

NEARLY all the women on the editorial staff of the Washington Post recently presented the management of that paper with a statement outlining certain complaints concerning the treatment of women in the news and as reporters. A similar statement is being drawn up by the women employees of the Star. Here is the statement drawn up by the women at the Post:

THE news media are powerful shapers of the public conscience and awareness. No segment of the population suffers the ill or good of media characterization as intensely as do minority groups. It is not an overstatement to say that the minute the old Negro stereotypes left the pages of American newspapers, a large step was taken toward recognizing the dignity of black Americans.

Likewise, we feel that the media should take the first steps in recognizing the dignity of women if they are to discharge properly their peculiar mandate for leadership. Newspapers must purge themselves of the sexual stereotypes if the climate of the society is to change in the area of women's rights. An awareness of women as people must start here.

Accordingly, we believe it is time for Washington newspapers to examine the characterizations, identifications and attitudes toward women that routinely appear in the news pages.

## WOMEN'S NEWS

Some aspects and events in the women's rights movement by definition and type deserve first section or city section display. The newspapers should exercise caution to assure that no part of the paper becomes a dumping ground or "women's place" for such stories.

We recognize the conflicts that arise in the determination of play and space. We simply suggest that flexibility and sensitivity be given this important human rights issue.

## DISCRIMINATION IN COVERAGE

Women reporters and photographers have attempted to cover assigned events from which they have been barred because of their sex. These include a Saints and Sinners luncheon, the pits and garage area of the Atlanta International Raceway, and press boxes at sports events.

Other women have come up against men who refused to take them seriously as reporters and who treated them rudely and subjected them to unwarranted, repeated requests for credentials. This has happened to women covering events at the National Press Club. The Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild has protested such treatment; we are not aware that the newspapers have taken action.

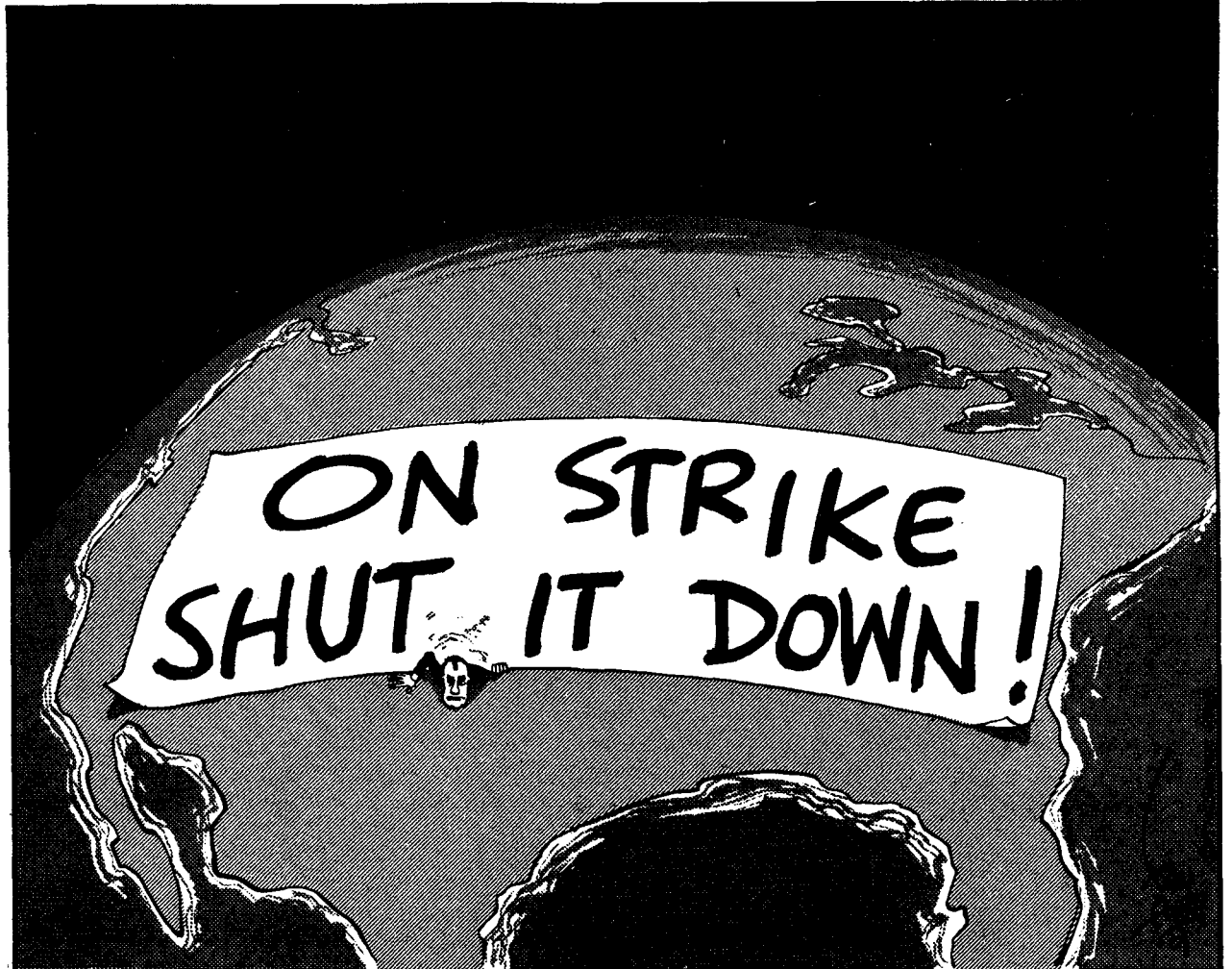
Washington newspapers should use all available resources to insure that women reporters and photographers are not barred from covering news events on the basis of sex. The form such action would take will vary from situation to situation, should negotiations fail the papers should not shrink from bringing legal action on public or semipublic organizations or institutions which impair the newsgathering process by discrimination. It is not enough to bow to expediency and simply reassign the story to a male reporter. This would be a form of temporizing which would only serve to perpetuate discrimination, a policy not only unprofessional but inconsistent with journalistic traditions.

## STEREOTYPES and IDENTIFICATIONS

Women suffer as much from unconscious discrimination as from overt anti-feminism. Many of the most insulting references to women in the newspapers are references which, when challenged, are met with "I never thought of that."

Because a proper awareness does not exist, we would like to list the most blatant and common stereotypes and identifications:

"Grandmother Named Ambassador" is not an uncommon type of headline. Certainly more



germaine to the story is the fact that the new ambassador is a career foreign service officer, and that fact--not two generations of babies--should be reflected in both the headline and the story.

When a man runs for office, no one writes about the father who has taken up politics; never has the word 'househusband' appeared in print. Likewise, when a woman runs for office, she should not be described merely as a "housewife" or "mother of two." If she is a practicing attorney or city planner, that reference should not get pushed to the bottom or lost entirely in the shuffle to establish her domestic role.

Another common designation by sexual role involves marital status. A woman who is divorced should not be stigmatized forever as a divorcee. Her ex-husband isn't. This can be particularly obnoxious in crime stories. A person divorced ten years ago is found dead in a motel room. If the victim is a man, the story and headline don't mention his marital problems. But when the victim is a woman, she should not be the "Divorcee Found Slain in Motel." The tongue-wagging, puritanical implications of this should be obvious.

The transforming into nouns of adjectives denoting hair color is as good an example as exists of the woman-as-horse-flesh attitude. Blonde, brunette and redhead, like roan, chestnut and bay, do not tell anything beyond hair color. Using hair colors as nouns not only ignores everything of importance that could be said about a woman; it is demeaning.

Particularly offensive is stigmatizing women as freaks because they have done something--anything--that doesn't fit male myths about them. Pseudo-achiever stories appear over and over again in the papers. We do not argue that women who reach distinction should not be recognized. What we do argue is that there is a point where some stories cross the line and become, "She's done pretty well. . . for a woman." This should be familiar to all who have heard ". . . for a Negro."

This pseudo-achiever syndrome is central to the problem of women's rights. The simple fact is that women do not have the same opportunities for success in business, education, or politics that men take for granted.

It is also time to start a search for synonyms. The tired adjectives used to describe women are not graven in stone and there is no reason why

they should be permanently imprinted on our pages. A man commonly acknowledged to have an outgoing personality would cringe if he were described as vivacious. (Vivacious Robert Finch?) But women are stuck with a choice of about six adjectives. Expanding our vocabulary would result in fresher reading and more accurate reporting.

Women's rights news is very big news at the moment. No self-respecting publication is without its cover story, series or analysis. But there is, by definition, an element of ignorance in all media discoveries--blacks, Indians, the poor. Such issues would not be hot news if they were understood and reported well all along.

Our purpose is to fill in some of these areas of insensitivity and ignorance which have led to the present problems. The result can only be better newspapers.

THE Daily News of May 18 contains a complete list of the 1250 lowest DC license plates and who holds them.

REP. John F. Monagan, chairman of the special studies committee of the House Government Operations Committee charges that the District is losing more than \$62,000 annually by not taking advantage of prompt-payment discounts offered by some contractors.

THE DC School Board has approved a program which will allow 30 to 40 high school students to take courses at the New Thing Art and Architecture Center this summer. The students will go to regular classes half of the day and to the New Thing for the rest of the time. The board also approved a study of a plan to allow high school students to attend classes at other schools when a particular course is not offered at theirs.

THE May 30 issue of the New Republic contains a list of antiwar congressional candidates, when their primaries are, and whether they stand a chance of winning.

WE hear the FBI is offering "\$2000 a body" for ex-Weathermen and other potential political prisoners.



## Just like a real newspaper

THOMAS SHALES

IMAGINE the yelping, whooping and jumping for joy at the Washington Post the other day. Sunday, to be exact, and there it was--the Post's lead editorial was not only on the same subject as that of The New York Times, but it even had the same head, "Vietnamizing Cambodia."

Gosh, Aunt Kay, just like a real newspaper!

God knows what it will do for rumors about the existence of an eastern liberal monolith; the point is, the Post had another instance it could cite with pride in which it behaved just like the Big Boy up there in the Big Apple. The Post wants the renown and impact of the Times so much it's a wonder they haven't moved the printing presses 240 miles north.

Did I say "behaved just like" the Times? (I know I did). Not quite Just Like. The Times editorial was urgent and cogent and terribly correct, as usual. The Post editorial was runaround, coy, hem-and-hawful, and gratuitously verbose, as usual. Post editorials are so calculated in their desire to look well-thought-out that it is agony to plod through them.

You get up on the morning after four students have been murdered by National Guardsmen at Kent State and you expect the Post to come up with a powerful outrage. No, nothing. Richard Nixon announces the United States is invading yet another Southeast Asian nation and you look to the Post for a forceful, dramatic rebuke. It's not there, but it's in the Times. The Post is still thinking about it: Well, then again, yes but, on the other hand, and so on. By the time the Post gets to the issue, it has found its own obscure basis for criticism that manages to ignore the central tragedy for arguments that dwell on whether or not the action taken 'looks good' or whether it is consistent with what some Administration nebbish said last week.

The Post's effrontery in trying to keep up with the Times--effrontery because it is essentially hopeless--even reached, not so long ago, the level of imitating the Times' famous Sunday nature editorials. They're so quaint in the Times, you are even tempted to read them. Unless the Post was actually trying for parody, its nature editorial just looked dumb. On a more serious matter, the Post waited until the tardy Times reached the conclusion before deciding there might indeed be an FBI-police conspiracy against the Black Panthers.

Of course, the Post is so riddled with flaws and shortcomings, it is hard to know where to start, and I'm beginning to wish I hadn't. From its snobbishly inadequate under-coverage of the District itself, to the helter-skelter disorganization of national and international news within the paper, the Post is a compendium of journalistic ambiguity and short-shifts to the community one assumes it is supposed to serve. The Post would rather be quoted (or denounced) by Senator Somebody than go to bat for the beleaguered housewife in Anacostia.

But, and I hate to admit it, the thing that has triggered my latest animosity toward the Post is nothing so serious as its somewhat perverse self-image, its aloofness from the real-world city or its dulling, deadening, day-to-day mediocrity. Or even the way it tries to have its radical cake and eat it too with Nicholas von Hoffman ("We think he should have his say even though he is often wrong" -- and the attendant implication, "whereas We, the Post, never are").

The thing that ticked me off was a lousy little review by a crummy little writer of a Liza Minnelli concert at Constitution Hall last Saturday night. I happened to be there, and my objections to the Post piece are not merely that I was enthralled by Miss Minnelli and the Post's reviewer was not (how could he be so insensitive!) nor that the guy is a boring writer, which can be said of so many Postmen.

The agony is that whatever poppycock opinion the Post prints, unless it is carefully dis-

claimed like von Hoffman's stuff is, gets that immediate endorsement of authority that a big fat, powerful paper like the Post carries with it.

The kid who reviewed the Minnelli performance is the paper's token youth element, ostensibly a rock critic. He's the same dummy who recently reviewed a TV show featuring The Doors as if it were a new thing, when it was a one-year-old rerun (probably taped before The Doors' album "The Soft Parade" had even been released and before Jim Morrison stuck out his penis in Miami, certainly a watershed date for the group--if not for us all).

Don't ask why the Post should send a rock critic to a concert by the frankly vaudevillian Miss Minnelli but remember, they used to send their restaurant critic to concerts, too. Young Mr. Johnny Rock did not like the Minnelli concert because he does not like the sort of thing Miss Minnelli does--not even if she did it better than anybody else in the world could do it.

So the critic failed to mention that Miss Minnelli got three, perhaps four, standing ovations, which is something of a miracle from a typically lazy Washington audience, or that she met and conquered innumerable technical difficulties from the microphones, amplifiers, and general Constitution Hall impediments, or that, after two encores, she simply ran out of songs to sing while the crowd, on its feet, shouted cries for still "More!" The critic announces proudly that he left before the encores began.

(Ah yes, there is something about a by-line in the Washington Post that inflates the head fantastically. It would be hard to count the movie screenings and curtain-raising in this town that are delayed while one waits for the Post, in whatever manifestation, to arrive).

True, it is not the function of a critic to report on or share the reaction of an audience. But what we had here was an alien being set down in an environment for which he had no affinity--for which he had, in fact a pre-conceived disdain--and the Post publishes this uselessness as The Review of a concert.

The reviewer notes with scorn that during the first act of the program, which consisted of

harmless music played by the Washington National Symphony (in this case, harmlessly), "with my own ears" he heard "cheers" for compositions of Gershwin and Bernstein. First, there were no cheers, only applause. Cheering is done with the mouth, applause with the hands.

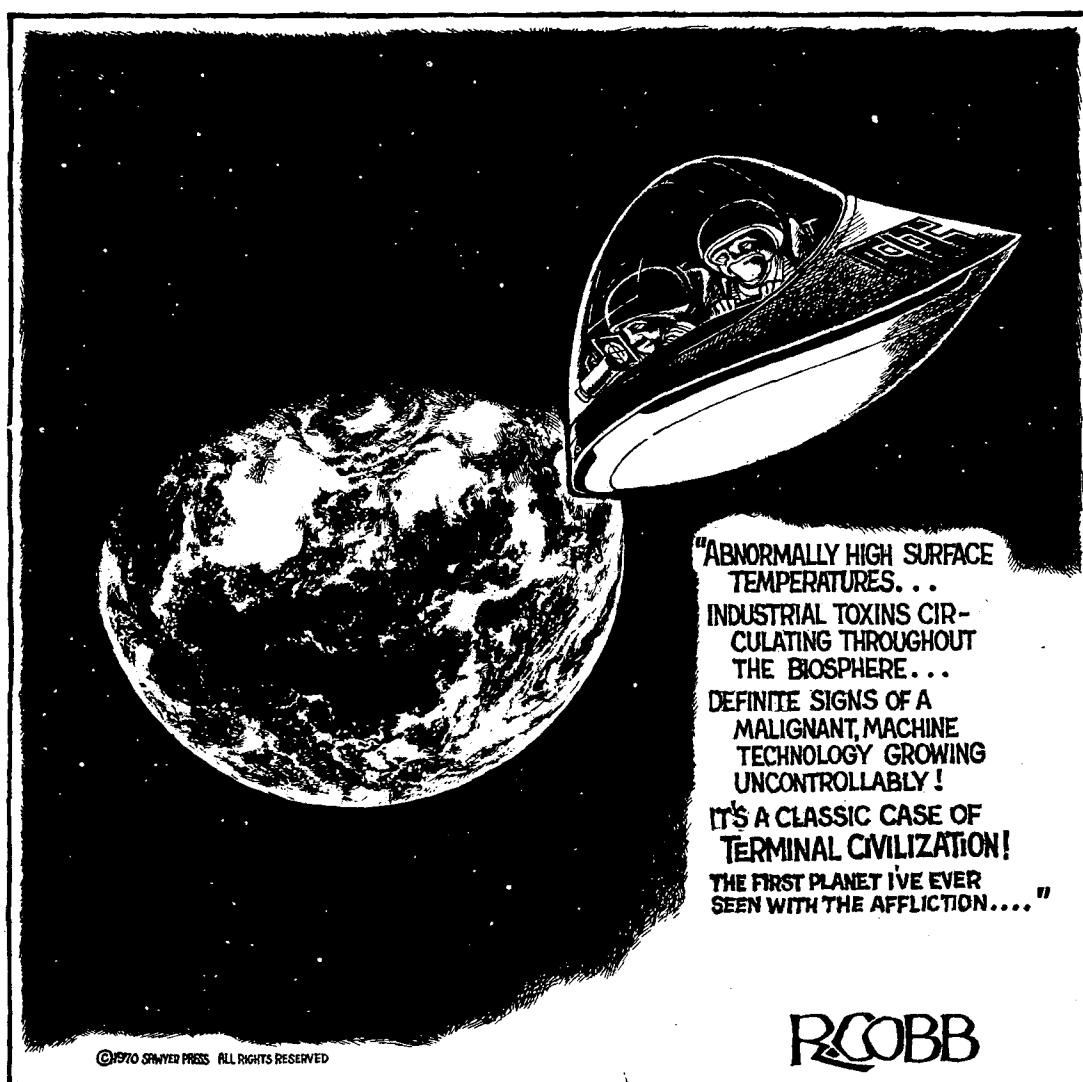
Second, it is disgusting to see credence paid in the form of space in a newspaper, to that peculiar and conceited nihilism of the "rock critic" which calls for all pre-rock music to be thrown away. There literally was no music on earth until rock began, see? The rock fan's obsession with physical stimulation and aural kinetics does not recognize Gershwin's value system--wit, invention, and melodic genius. If only one type of music could survive, I'd pick Gershwin, because it's pretty and it makes you feel good. Fortunately, both types will survive, and there is no reason for them not to, and a banality in one form is not better or worse than a banality in the other.

Two quotes, perhaps relevant, come to mind. The first is from one of the Post's star writers. I asked him once what he thought of the Post's "Style" section. He said, "I told them they should have another section, and they should call it 'Substance.'"

The other came from a girl I knew in college who visited DC recently and toured the AU campus with me. We looked around at the old-hat fads that were sweeping AU, and she said, "That's AU for you--everything happens here five years late, and then in a half-assed way."

That's not just AU for you, that's Washington for you, and for a certain kind of town there is a certain kind of newspaper and that newspaper, of course, is the Washington Post. Too bad for us all.

NOTE TO CAREFUL READERS: A line in my article in the last issue had its meaning altered by a typo. The line that stated there was "not a single unbelievability" in a Washington Theatre Club play should have read, naturally, that there was "not a single believability." There were plenty of unbelievabilities.



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# WHAT'S HAPPENING IN D.C.

## CITY AFFAIRS

### city council

THE City Council holds hearings on the Downtown Urban Renewal Project on June 1 at 7:30 p.m. The Shaw and H Street urban renewal plans will be reviewed on June 3 at 7:30 p.m. and the 14th St. plan will come up June 4 at 7:30 p.m.

THE City Council takes final action on a regulation requiring all firemen to take competitive examinations beginning June 1972 on June 2 at the District Building at 10 a.m.

### public hearings

THE Board of Library Trustees will hold a public hearing on the D. C. Public Library budget request for fiscal year 1972, on June 4 at 3:30 p.m. in the Southwest Branch Library at Wesley Place and K Street SW. Those who wish to testify are asked to submit their names and the organization they represent (if any) at least 24 hours before the meeting to: Harry N. Peterson, Secretary, Board of Library Trustees, Room 101, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. (Telephone 629-4787).

Witnesses are asked to present a written statement to the secretary at the beginning of the hearing and limit their remarks to ten minutes. Witnesses will be called to testify in the order in which their names are received by the secretary.

Each organization may have only one representative.

Copies of the budget request are available for study and consultation at the Central Library, 8th and K NW and all branches.

THE Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board holds a hearing on June 3 at 10 a.m. to review a proposed revised wage order for the laundry and dry cleaning occupation. Room 500 of the District Building.

THE Pacifica Foundation, which runs excellent non-profit radio stations in New York, Los Angeles and Houston, is trying to obtain a channel in Washington. There will be a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission on the matter beginning June 2. Pacifica does not take an editorial position on issues, but offers its facilities to all opinions. They have created some excellent oases in the broadcasting wasteland and Washington badly needs such a station. The Pacifica Foundation is located at 1815 H NW, Suite 800.

### trials

JUDGE Joseph Waddy has scheduled a pretrial hearing for June 4 to see whether issues in a suit filed by the ACLU against the DC police department because of its actions in handling recent demonstrations can be narrowed. The government attempted to quash the case, but Judge Waddy decided to hear it.

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE  
JUNE 9

## school board

THE committee reviewing applications for DC school superintendent will receive applications through June 15. If you wish to express your support of a particular candidate, write the committee c/o Rev. James Coates, Presidential Building, 415 12th St. NW.

### regular meetings

HERE is a list of regular meeting dates of citywide organizations and agencies. As these dates sometimes change, it is advisable to call in advance:

CITY COUNCIL: 1st & 3rd Tuesday, District Building, room 500. 629-3806.

BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT: 3rd Wednesday, District Building, room 500, 629-4426.

SCHOOL BOARD: 1st & 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. at the Presidential Building, 415 12th NW and other locations. ST 3-6111.

DC DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE: 2nd Tuesday, 8 p.m. at 1009 13th NW. 783-9370.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSPORTATION CRISIS: Every Thursday at 8 p.m. at the Brookland Methodist Church, 14th & Lawrence NE. LA 6-4592.

MODEL CITIES COMMISSION: Alternate Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. at the U.S. Employment Service offices, 6th & Penna. NW. 629-5095.

JEWS FOR URBAN JUSTICE: Alternate Mondays at 6 p.m. at various locations. 244-6752.

WASHINGTON TEACHERS UNION. Last Monday. 387-8100.

DC CITIZENS FOR BETTER PUBLIC EDUCATION: 2nd Thursday at 7:45 p.m. at 1346 Conn. Ave. NW. 296-1364.

CATHOLIC PEACE FELLOWSHIP: Each Tuesday at 3619 12th NE.

PEOPLE Concerned About Racism meets at 530 Cedar St. NW on the 2nd & 4th Tuesday of the month. 8 p.m. For information call 737-8381.

KEEP UP WITH WHAT'S HAPPENING  
IN THE DC GAZETTE

### benefits

WASHINGTON Preschools, Inc. will present an evening of art, music and dancing on June 5 on the rooftop terrace of the George Washington University Center at 9 p.m. The party will raise funds to support the racially and economically integrated preschools sponsored by WPI. Highlight of the evening will be the art lottery. Each person attending will have a chance to win works donated by Washington artists including Sam Gilliam, Sheila Isham, Alexander Liberman, Lloyd McNeill, Bob Newmann, Jack Perlmutter, Paul Reed, Ken Young and Bob Youngquist. The benefit will feature a jazz concert by Lloyd McNeill's Quartet and music for dancing by the Marshall Hawkins Quintet. Tickets may be purchased from the WPI office, telephone 332-2446.

THE National Welfare Rights Organization holds a benefit art auction on June 7 at 2:30 p.m. at Dunbarton College, 2935 Van Ness NW. Tickets are \$2, which includes catalog and refreshments. Tickets can be bought at the door. Information: 244-4771.

## recreation programs

THE Washington Caps hold an invitational fast pitch softball tournament on June 14, 3600 Calvert NW, at 1 p.m.

THE Bobby Foster Outdoor Boxing Show will take place at the Randall Recreation Center, South Capitol & Eye SW at 7:30 p.m. The program will feature the DC Recreation Dept. Silver Gloves Champs v. Metropolitan Boys Club Champs and an AAU Boxing Tournament Team exhibition June 16.

THE DC Recreation Department holds a parade on the Monument grounds from 10-12 on June 15. From 1 to 3 p.m. at the Sylvan Theater there will be a revue and stage show, a fashion show, sports exhibition and arts and crafts exhibition.

THERE will be a Washington Senators Tryout Camp for youth at Randall Recreation Center, S. Capitol & Eye SW, on June 17, 18, and 19 at 6 p.m.

THE Junior Olympic Track Meet Preliminaries for youth takes place at the Langley Recreation Center, Lincoln Road and T NW, on June 17 at 10:30 a.m.

THERE will be a senior citizens picnic on June 17 at Carter Barron from noon to 3 p.m.

THERE will be a majorette and game festival for youth at the KC Lewis Recreation Center, 300 Bryant NW, at 2 p.m. on June 18.

THERE will be an Olympiad for youth at Sidwell Friends High School Track, 37th & Quebec NW on June 18. Girls: 10 a.m. Boys: 1 p.m.

THERE will be a Youth Games Developmental Track Meet for youth at Coolidge High School, 5th & Tuckerman NW, at 5 p.m. on June 18.

THE Brothers' Furniture Invitational Fast Pitch Softball Tournament for adults will be held on June 19 at 6 p.m. and June 20 at 1 p.m. at the Guy Mason Recreation Center, 3600 Calvert NW.

A PHYSICAL Fitness Day for youth will be held at the Thompson Recreation Center, 12th & L NW, on June 19 at 2 p.m.

FOR more information on any of the events listed above, call 629-7227

THE DC Recreation Department will hold its annual tennis tournament on June 6 starting at 10 a.m. at the Rock Creek courts, 16th & Kennedy NW. Anyone interested in the tournament must register. Entry blanks are available at the Rock Creek and East Potomac tennis courts, at the Tennis Shop, 19th & K NW, and at 3069 Mt. Pleasant NW. The entry fee is \$5 for singles and \$6 for doubles. Entry fees and registration blanks must be turned in by 5 p.m. on June 3. Information: 629-7566 or 387-7928.

### misc.

THE National Association of Black Students is planning its first National Black Student Convention to be held in Detroit or New Orleans from June 26 to July 5. There



will be a registration fee for observers and voting delegates. The NABS expects schools to pay these fees as well as transportation costs, since they already pay these fees for white student participants to the National Student Association or to the Associated Student Governments Congress. A tentative agenda can be obtained from the NABS office 3418 17th NW, DC 20010.

THERE will be a trip to Philadelphia to inspect a black shopping center there on June 9, sponsored by the Capitol East Community Organization. For more information, call CECO at 547-0630.

A NATIONAL high school conference of radical students has been scheduled in Chicago June 22-27. For more information, write High School Student Union, 2214 Grove St., Berkeley, CA 94704.

SEE the War Machine on parade. The Marine Barracks, 8th & Eye SE, hold weekly evening parades on Fridays. Gates open at 8 p.m. Seats may be reserved by calling 543-1601 at least two weeks in advance. Unreserved seating is available but limited.

FEDERAL City College's telephone mini-lessons are discussing care of the home and furnishings during June. To hear the lessons, call 737-5510 any time day or night. The lessons are three minutes in length.

THE Corcoran Gallery is holding a exhibition of drawings and models of the so-far ill-fated Ft. Lincoln New Town. The exhibit will be on view through June 21. The plans make extensive use of industrialized buildings systems for many types of buildings. Mini-rail transport with stops at schools and shopping centers, a centralized heating and cooling system, trash disposal by vacuum, new types of educational planning are among the aspects of the scheme now caught between the devil and the White House.

## D.C. ARTS

### art shows

THE Arts Club of Washington presents a watercolor show of the works of Eliot O'Hara through June 4 at 2017 I NW. Daily, 10-5; Weds., 2-5.

MORE than four hundred works of art done by students of the Corcoran School of Art will be on exhibit and sale at L'Enfant Plaza from June 4 to June 21. The exhibition will take place in the shopping promenade.

DRAWINGS by Lloyd McNeill will be on exhibit at the Corcoran Workshop, 1503 21st NW, through June 15. Photos by Arnie Kramer will also be on exhibit beginning June 3. The workshop is open noon to five, Weds. through Sunday.

THE Federal City College Art Students Union will hold its second annual art exhibit, "Art in a Warehouse" at the FCC Art Center, 1021 3rd NW through June 7. Monday-Friday: 1-5; Sunday: 2-5. A variety of pottery, ceramics, oil paintings, acrylics, watercolors, sculpture, wood and linoleum cuts created by FCC students, students living in the neighborhood and mentally retarded students from Jackson Elementary School will be on display and for sale.

THE Baltimore Museum of Art is staging an exhibition of twenty years of Washington art through June 21.

THE Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Mt. Holyoke Alumni Association is presenting the first major museum exhibit of art from DC senior high schools from June 2 to July 19 at the Corcoran. For information contact Miss Susan Gans, at 632-3211, ext. 77.

### music

THE Left Bank Jazz Society of DC is sponsoring a national jazz conference on June 5-7 at the National Museum of Natural History. There will be concerts and parties as well as panels. Artists will include Freddie Hubbard, Dizzy Gillespie, Hank Mobley and Betty Carter. Admission is \$5 for the entire conference or \$2.50 for each concert. Information: P. O. Box 4724, DC 20020.

THE River Terrace Concert Series opens June 18 at 8 p.m. with The Electric Strings as the first performers. The concerts will be held each Thursday evening during the summer.

A FOLK festival will be held on June 18 at the Rosedale Recreation Center, 17th & Gales NE, at 7:30 p.m.

THE Washington Civic Opera Association presents *La Traviata* on June 19 at 8:30 p.m. at Carter Barron.

### dance

THE Howard University modern dance group gives a concert in McPherson Park, 15th & K NW, on June 17 at noon.

### stage

This year's Pulitzer prize-winning play, *No Place to be Somebody*, plays at Arena Stage through July 5. Reservations: 638-6700.

THE *Fantasticks* plays at Ford's Theater through Labor Day. Performances nightly. Saturday matinee. Reservations: 638-2941.

THE Back Alley Theatre presents the *Rose Tattoo* by Tennessee Williams on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays through June 28. Tickets are \$3 (\$1.50 for students) with group rates available. Tickets can be obtained during the day at Neighbors Inc., 6400 Georgia Ave. NW. Telephone reservations can be made by calling the Back Alley at 723-2040.

THE first Washington production of Eugene Ionesco's *Exit the King* opens at the Washington Theater Club's 23rd & L NW playhouse on June 10. A week of previews



starts June 3. Ned Beatty will play the lead. Others include Anne Chodoff, Marcia Wood and Howard Jerome. The play will run for four weeks.

On July 8, WTC begins previews of *Before You Go*, a comedy that had a Broadway run in 1968. The play will run through August 9. For information: 296-2386.

THE Washington Theater Club will have two summer school programs this year. A Teenage Theater Summer School will open on June 22 and run through July 31, with a class schedule of six hours per day, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Classes will be offered in acting, speech, dance/mime, theater tech work, group acting study and improvisation.

Junior Stage, which enrolls students from 6 to 12, will offer two separate sessions at the club. Frank Johns, director, is planning a summer program that will include classwork in acting, scene study and improvisation.

To apply for registration in Junior Stage, call Johns at 256-1164. Applications for Teenage Theater should be made to Miss Mickey Hartnett at 387-5740 or 296-2386.

THE Foundry Players present Frank Leosser's *Guys and Dolls* at 8:30 p.m. on June 5, 6, 12 and 13 in the Fellowship Hall of the Foundry United Methodist Church, 16th & P NW. There will also be a 2:30 matinee on June 6.

### misc.

AN outdoor art fair will be held daily at the President's Park, 15th & E NW, June 14-21. The fair will exhibit arts and crafts and there will be entertainment in the afternoon and evening. Entertainment includes the Lloyd McNeil Quartet, Trinidad Steel Band, Washington Symphony, Melvin Deal & African Drummers and Dancers, Howard University Choir, Regional Ballet Company of Washington, Capitol Ballet Company.

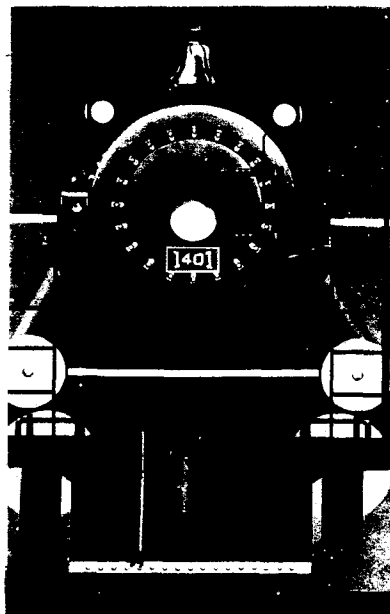
THERE will be an arts festival at M St. and Maine Ave. SW on June 14 from 1 to 7 p.m. Rain date is June 21. For more information, call the following numbers:

Paintings: Mrs. Jesse Stromberg, 554-3434.

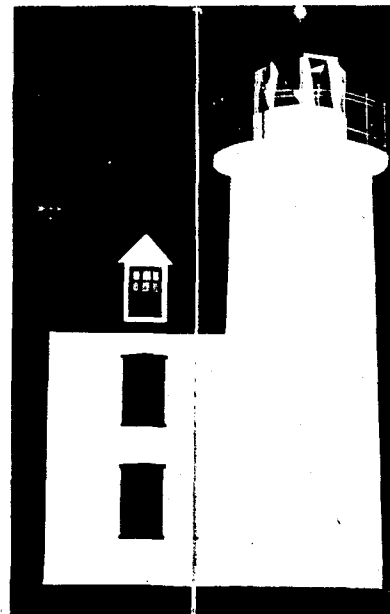
Crafts: Maxine Teetsell, 554-4351.

Dance: Mary Ann Baylor, 554-4034

Music: Carl Kelly, 554-7718



A. BROCKIE Stevenson, a member of the faculty of the Corcoran School of Art, has a exhibit at the Mickelson Gallery, 707 G NW, from June 8 through July 3. Daily except Sunday: 9:30 - 5.





# COMMUNITY

## far se

HERE'S a rundown on services presently being offered by Southeast Neighborhood House, 2263 Mt. View Place SE:

ART: for children, limited enrollment, Monday and Wednesday, call 582-7703.

DANCE: children; 3 through teens; ballet, tap, modern; Saturdays 9:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.; call Mrs. Cunningham, 582-7703.

DAY CARE: children 2 1/2 to 5 preference given to mothers who work or at present are in work training programs; pay according to ability; 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.; call Mrs. Price or Miss Smith, 582-7714.

SEWING: adults; 10¢ per class to buy sewing items; fabric must be brought by students; hours: 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.; Wednesday and Thursday; call 582-7700.

TUTORING: children in second through ninth grades; no cost; hours 2-4 p.m. on Saturdays; special classes for individuals and small groups can be arranged; call Mrs. Cunningham, 582-7703.

SENIOR CITIZENS: Call 582-7700 for information on any type of problem.

CONSUMER EDUCATION: classes on obtaining credit; call Mr. Humble, 582-7707; buying club; call Mrs. Dickerson, 582-7710.

FAMILY & CHILD SERVICES: to seek information and services dealing with family problems, call Mrs. Miller, 582-7713.

HEALTH SERVICES & CLINIC: 1219 Good Hope Rd. SE; pay according to ability; volunteer doctors available from 6 to 10 p.m.; two weight watchers clubs; call 582-0111 after 10 a.m. for appt.

LEGAL SERVICES: Call 584-8803.

EDUCATION: Call Mrs. Johnson, 582-0263.

SOUTHEAST Neighborhood House, 2263 Mount View Place SE, is holding a medical screening for children from 18 months to 4 years old to attempt to find those suffering from lead poisoning. Lead poisoning can cause paralysis, deafness, blindness and even death. The screenings will take place on June 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. and on June 6 from 12:30 to 4:30 p.m.

### MEETINGS

THE Congress Hgts. Assn. for Service and Education meets each Tuesday at 11 a.m. at 2737 1/2 Nichols Ave. S.E.

THE Far NE-SE Council meets on the third Friday of the month at 8 p.m. at the 14th Precinct, 4135 Benning Rd. NE.

THE SE Neighbors meet the first Monday of each month at Ft. Davis Library, 37th & Alabama Ave. SE, 8 p.m. Info: 3601 Alabama Ave. SE, DC 20020.

## southwest

### ARTS FESTIVAL

THERE will be an arts festival at M St. and Maine Ave. SW on June 14 from 1 to 7 p.m. Rain date is June 21. For more information, call the following numbers:

Paintings: Mrs. Jesse Stromberg, 554-3434

Crafts: Maxine Teetsell, 554-4351

Dance: Mary Ann Baylor, 554-4034

Music: Carl Kelly, 554-7718

## mt. pleasant

### LIBRARIES

THE Mt. Pleasant Branch Library, 16th & Lamont NW, shows free slides of South America on June 2 and of Turkey on June 16. 2 to 4 p.m.

## chevy chase

### CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

THE DC Recreation Department is holding a planned play program for pre-school children (3 to 6) at the Chevy Chase Community Building. Four two-week sessions, costing \$8 each, have been scheduled. The program will run Monday through Friday in the morning and will include sports, games, arts and crafts and refreshments. Registration will take place on June 3 and 4. For more information, call William Wright at 363-2440 and ask about the Sunday Program.

### LIBRARIES

THE Chevy Chase Library, Conn. Ave. & McKinley NW, shows free films for adults on June 4 and 18 at 7:30 p.m.

## far ne

THE Far NE-SE Council meets on the third Friday of the month at 8 p.m. at the 14th Precinct, 4135 Benning Rd. NE.

## capitol east

### MEETINGS

The Friendship House Board of Directors meets the third Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at the house, 619 D SE.

THE Friendship House Neighborhood Advisory Council meets the fourth Monday of each month at the house, 619 D SE, at 8 p.m.

THE Capitol Hill Action Group meets on the first and third Sunday of the month at St. Mark's Church, 3rd & A SE, at 8 p.m.

THE Capitol Hill Community Council meets on the third Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. at the Church of the Brethren, 4th & NC SE.

### SPECIAL TRASH PICKUPS

IF you've got a lot of junk lying around that's not acceptable refuse for the regular trash pickups, you'll be able to get rid of it during June (if you live in Near SE from 7th St. east). Special trash pickups have been scheduled as follows:

June 1: 7th to 9th Sts.

June 2: 9th to 11th Sts.

June 3: 11th to 13th Sts.

June 4: 13th to 14th Sts.

June 5: 14th to 15th Sts.

June 8: 15th to 16th Sts.

June 9: 16th to 17th Sts.

June 10: 16th to 17th Sts.

June 11: 17th to 18th Sts.

Collections start at 7 a.m. For more information call 629-3825.

### LIBRARIES

THE NEAR NE Library, 7th & Md. NE, shows free films for children on June 6 and 20 beginning at 2 p.m.

### MISC.

THE Capitol Hill Citizens for Better Education will present a talent show at Hine Jr. High School on June 4 at 2:30 p.m. The next regular meeting of the CHCBE will be on June 2 at 7:30 p.m. at the SE Library, 7th & D SE.

Peabody & Edmonds Schools will hold a morning of olympic tournaments on June 5 at 9:30 starting with a parade from the Peabody School, 5th & C NE, which will go to Sherwood Park, 10th & G NE, where the competitions will take place.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS  
ABOUT THE GAZETTE

## GHI loses millions

GROUP Hospitalization Inc. has lost several million dollars worth of interest on deposits in local banks over the past few years, according to a House subcommittee. Four Washington banks -- National Savings and Trust, American Security and Trust, Union Trust, and Riggs -- have benefited from no-interest deposits made by GHI from the federal employees insurance program.

A number of officials of these banks, with the exception of Riggs, have held key positions on the board of GHI. For example, Douglas R. Smith, chairman of the board of National Savings and Trust--which has held most of the deposits involved--is treasurer of Group Hospitalization. He was appointed to the GHI board by Commissioner Washington who gets to pick five of the fifteen board members.

Said subcommittee chairman Rep. L.H. Fountain: "Can anyone possibly believe that all this happened by coincidence? I do not. In my judgement, the law does not permit this kind of unjust enrichment, and we intend to see that appropriate steps are taken to ascertain what remedial action can and should be taken."

### MEET THE DEPUTIES

Continued from page five

sons of bitches in Congress don't have the guts to get off their asses and assume the responsibility.' Though stating that if the Supreme Court were to declare the war unconstitutional, the President would, of course, withdraw our troops immediately, Mr. Kleindienst indicated that he, like many other Americans, might favor the calling of a new Constitutional Convention to consider the war-making power and other issues."

"When asked whether he shared the concern of several government officials that a precipitous withdrawal from Vietnam, resulting in a massacre in the South, might result in a repressive and overwhelming reaction from the right, Mr. Kleindienst replied affirmatively. He stated that he was not in the least apprehensive of a revolution by 'long-haired radical punks' seeking to establish 'Communism, with a small c in the US.' He indicated, however, that the President was gravely concerned over the possibility of a right-wing backlash, possibly resulting in the establishment of a 'fascist state' in America."

Another law student, Craig Miller of the GWU Law Center here, recently released a statement reporting on a conversation that he had last summer with Associate Deputy Attorney General Don Santarelli regarding a possible job. Santarelli is the young chief architect of the pending DC crime bill.

According to Miller: "The major portion of the interview consisted of questions concerning my views on civil liberties and on provisions of the DC crime bill which had been developed at the time. After I had expressed my views on a number of such issues, Mr. Santarelli proceeded to explain the policy of the Justice Department. He stated: 'We don't have any room around here for civil libertarians. Frankly, we don't give a damn about an individual's civil liberties. We're out to do one thing: prosecute criminals.'"

"When I suggested that criminals could be prosecuted and street crime combatted with alternative means such as more and better-trained police, more courts and speedier trials, and halting the narcotics traffic, without the need for violating Constitutional rights, Mr. Santarelli interrupted: 'That's not the answer. The defendant has too many rights and some of them should be taken away.' He then stated, 'As far as I'm concerned, what we need in this country right now is a good dose of martial law!' I then asked him if he really thought that the DC crime bill would be upheld by the Supreme Court. He replied that that didn't matter, for it would offer moral encouragement to local law enforcement officials. He then said, 'Besides, I don't have much respect for the Supreme Court.'"



## My night at Maud's

JOEL E. SIEGEL

IT'S not difficult to understand why so many serious contemporary artists have disavowed the powers and potentialities of art. In these days of media bombardment, innovations in the arts become conventionalized so quickly; a new, expressive formal device of Renais or Godard turns up the next week in a TV cigarette commercial. Audiences, unable to meet the pace, grow confused and passive; their responses become increasingly detached and predictable. Today it is almost impossible to believe that spectators actually became outraged over the 1913 Armory Show which introduced advanced European painting to New York, or that concertgoers really threw chairs at the first performance of Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*. Today's audience just sits there and takes it, whether the event be a sweaty, nude theatrical grope in the name of 'love,' or two hours of on-the-job-training of a rock group practicing its only two blues chords at ear-shattering amplification, or yet another of those uninspiring, academic exhibitions of our local group of colorist painters doing the same thing that they've been doing for years and years and years. The situation is just as grim at the movies; audiences somehow manage to endure without complaint the achingly slow and agonizingly ugly hours of Visconti's *The Damned* and Fellini's *Satyricon* because someone like Rex Reed told them to. In such an atmosphere, who can blame Robert Rauschenberg for erasing a De Kooning drawing, signing the paper and selling it? Or Warhol for making a two-hour movie of something less interesting than any given two hours of our own lives? How can artists feel anything but contempt for an audience which is no longer capable of being affected by works of art?

Still, one hardly takes pleasure in watching our most gifted artists (like Godard in *One Plus One*) in the Prospero-like process of abandoning their aesthetic powers. There are, after all, some things that only the arts can achieve and I shudder to think of what our lives might be like without those things. (Nixon-Agnew America, in which both architecture and cuisine are represented by McDonald's, offers a frightening flash-forward of what it could mean to live without grace or wit or joy.) I once heard the literary critic Northrop Frye offer an unusually eloquent defense of the arts as the basis of all humanistic education--a rather outmoded position and one which, at the time, I did not much respect. In somewhat simplified and vulgarized form, Frye's position was that only through the arts can we enter the lives and minds of others to discover that other modes of living are as possible and effective and valid as our own. Art permits us, for a moment at least, to escape from the prison of our own conditioning and value systems to discover and experience the dazzling range of human possibilities. Having openly shared in the artistic experience, we can enjoy and connect with the rich variety of life about us; art, as Susan Sontag puts it, reminds us of the nature of our humanity. It may be an index to the inhumanity of our nation that American audiences respond with total passivity to all but the most brutalizing and violent artifacts (i.e. *The Wild Bunch*, Jimi Hendrix, assassinations on television.)

I am not especially pleased to be caught in public theorizing about what Ahht can and can not do. But a few such observations seem



FRANCOISE FABIAN IN MY NIGHT AT MAUD'S

necessary as preamble to writing about the very special qualities of Eric Rohmer's *My Night At Maud's* which has just opened at the new, plush Outer Circle Theatre on upper Wisconsin Avenue. Rohmer's values and concerns would, at first glance, seem impossibly remote from those of any American audience and yet that very remoteness is responsible for much of the film's charm and interest. We are used to confrontations with alien types and visions in most of the arts; we have seen the cornfields of Arles as they swirled through Van Gogh's crazed mind and have joined the poet-pervert Humbert Humbert in his mad pursuit of the elusive nymphet. But, with a few major exceptions, the movies don't offer up such experiences; the great originals, like Jean Vigo and Luis Bunuel, are few and very far between. Movies, especially American movies, prefer to butter us up by exploiting what we already know and feel. Millions flocked to *The Graduate* and *A Man and A Woman* not to experience something outside themselves but, instead, to see and congratulate themselves on the screen in films so pandering and ill-defined that they might best be thought of as Rorschach tests in motion. Such movies don't seek to affect or inform us; rather they are like attenuated TV commercials designed to take some idea we already have about ourselves and sell it back to us while we cluck with delight at our own wisdom. Rohmer's film is about things that exist outside most of our lives; if you are still capable of interest in other than your own concerns, I think you will find it an unusually rewarding experience.

Rohmer's central character is Jean-Louis, a reserved, somewhat priggish engineer living in a small town in central France. He is 34 and a bachelor, a devout Catholic who spends much of his time thinking about problems of personal morality and predestination. Through a Communist friend, he meets Maud and finds himself trapped at her apartment on a snowy Christmas Eve. Maud, a lovely, athiest divorcee, tries to seduce Jean-Louis and, though they spend the night together in a fur-blanketed bed, she does not succeed. The next day, Jean-Louis meets Francoise, a young, Catholic student whom he had previously noticed at church, and soon proposes to her. The film ends with an odd little scene in which Jean-Louis and Francoise, now married and with a child, meet Maud at the beach, five years after Jean-Louis' "night at Maud's."

That summary doesn't sound too sensational, does it? After all, when is the last time that you passed a social evening discussing Pascal's *Pensees*, or pondered predestination or spent a whole night in bed with a desirable sex partner and nothing happened? Obviously, then, *My Night At Maud's* is not the great, universalized work that Mrs. Grundy taught us was the aim

of all serious artists. No, Rohmer's film is interesting, at times, fascinating, because it is so particularized and so special -- a very personal work emanating from a Catholic culture and created by a most unusual sensibility. (Director Rohmer is a film critic, editor of *Cahiers Du Cinema* and, with Claude Chabrol, co-author of a book about Alfred Hitchcock's films. *My Night At Maud's* is the third of his film-series *Six Moral Tales*; the first two, *La Signe Du Lion* and *La Collectionneuse* have not been released in America.) Though the film begins rather limply, once underway it allows us the rare pleasure of discovering what it's like to live on an entirely different set of terms and values than is our custom.

Rohmer is wonderfully ambivalent throughout the film--this is no harshly dogmatic Catholic work. Jean-Louis remains curiously cool and unappealing throughout; Maud is infinitely more desirable than the bland, blonde simp Jean-Louis finally chooses. (Maud is played by Francoise Fabian, a lovely French-Algerian actress with that keen, playful intelligence that in women becomes palpably sensual. She was married to the late, French director Jacques Becker and had a small role in *Belle De Jour*.) *My Night At Maud's*, both in casting and writing, keeps turning inward and challenging its own assumptions in a manner that proves both enlightening and entertaining.

I don't wish to overpraise Rohmer's film; it is special and, particularly in the closing sequence, quite precious. But, damn it, it is something new and different to enjoy and not another Terry Southern mugging of America (*End of the Road*) or another bout of scenery-boobs-dope (*More*) or another youth exploitation flick (*The Magic Garden of Stanley Sweetheart*) or another pasteboard historical pageant (*Anne Of A Thousand Days*.) *My Night At Maud's* isn't another anything and, to serious moviegoers, that should be recommendation enough.

A NEW booklet, *Do-It-Yourself-Ecology* provides hints on how the individual can lessen his contribution to pollution, and help preserve the environment. Samples: buy soft drinks in returnable bottles, use low-phosphate detergents, conserve electricity, ride a bicycle, etc. To get a copy, send a quarter to Mrs. Susan Winslow, Environmental Action Inc., 2000 P NW, DC 20036.

THE center of organized opposition to the supersonic transport is the Coalition Against the SST, 235 Mass. Ave. NE, 547-1125.



## Classified Section

RATES: 10 cents a word. 50% discount to civic, church, non-profit and political groups. Mail to the *Gazette*, 109 8th St. NE, Washington DC 20002, or call us at 543-5850.

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### MISC.

FIND out how to stop paying for Vietnam and Cambodia from Washington War Tax Resistance, 305 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington DC 20002. 546-5737.

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## Rapping with Broyhill about home rule

### MITCH RATNER

THE several hundred young blacks sitting on the Capitol steps, watchfully attended by nearly two dozen white Capitol guards, had come to the Hill as part of a Home Rule Week program in the local high schools.

On hand to greet them was a solicitous Ted Kennedy -- "I'm delighted to be here. You can be sure of one vote for home rule"-- and a sharp John Conyers -- "There is a reason DC is the last colony. It's a black city run by white people." How do we go about changing it? Conyer's advice was to stay cool, get a plan on paper, and pressure congressmen in their home districts; "It doesn't make any difference if you talk here and they get elected there."

After the talks, the students were organized into small groups to lobby for home rule. The printed instructions were embarrassingly naive:

"The people who lobby for various groups all the time (There are many who make their living this way) feel that the best approach to lobbying is to be gracious, to know what you are talking about and to present your views pleasantly."

The kids knew better. The attitude of the group going to see Congressman Joel Broyhill was summed up by one student: "Let's go see that racist motherfucker; I've been meaning to talk to him."

Broyhill's sweet southern secretary tried giving them a polite run-around: "you can talk to his legislative assistant in an hour and a half." The students decided to go page the man himself off the floor of the House.

On the way over, a subway attendant refused to let any of the students sit in two empty 'members only' cars, forcing them to squeeze on each others' laps in the remaining two cars. At the other end of the line, as the group stepped off the cars, four white haired matrons casually glided onto a 'members only' car and took off.

Outside the House chamber, the doorkeeper got confused. He told Broyhill that a group of

his constituents was waiting for him. Broyhill came out.

Finding the students annoyed him. He thought he had been intentionally deceived. The students responded that although they hadn't said they were constituents, they were, and if not his, then whose?

The well-manicured, well-fed Broyhill ran an emery board across the tops of his fingers as he searched for an opportune moment to leave. Occasionally he would jab the air with the board, accentuating a point. Points like how the District belongs to 200 million Americans not the people who live here and "It's not a racial issue; it's a matter of finance."

To the group it was a question of rights. Broyhill listened but didn't hear and shortly found cause to leave.

## PMI and RLA

THE Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis has charged that representatives of the Redevelopment Land Agency have approached owners of properties located within 500 feet of subway stops and urged them to sell their properties to Parking Management Inc. so PMI could develop the properties. ECTC wants to know whether PMI has been selected to be RLA's major 'developer of choice' for the second year action plan of the downtown urban renewal project. Good question.

JAN Van Dyke and Leonard Hanitchak will teach an eight-week course in modern dance at 4530 MacArthur Blvd. NW, beginning June 8. There will be four levels of dance technique taught as well as repertory classes for advanced students. For information and registration, call 462-3837. Parking will be available.

## Cops can't wait

THE District police can't wait until Congress passes a no-knock law. In fact, they didn't. Early last month a secretary who lives up on 16th St. was surprised by five men breaking down her door and bursting into her apartment with drawn guns. The lady thought she was being attacked by criminals. Turned out it was just the DC police operating on a tip from "a reliable source" that she had narcotics in her residence.

The American Civil Liberties Union has now filed a \$100,000 suit against the officers, the police informant and the chief of police. The suit charges that the policemen entered "without knocking, unnecessarily breaking the door open, and two of them with guns drawn, despite the absence of circumstances to justify such actions."

According to the ACLU suit, no narcotics were found in the raid and the victim "has never illegally possessed or engaged in transactions involving narcotics, nor had any such illegal transactions taken place in her apartment."

Senator Joseph Tydings maintains that the no-knock provision of the planned DC crime bill isn't so bad because it just codifies present practice. Noted.



# Foot notes

MALCOLM KOVACS

THE Washington Post and the rest of the Establishment media pictured the May 9th rally at the Ellipse as Woodstock, but that is their wishful thinking. While some radicals rightly criticized the Mobe for sabotaging what could have been a powerful use of non-violence -- the proposed massive sit-in -- the regular media was bent on simply showing how like the other Moratoriums this was.

They don't understand--or want to understand--that the murders at Kent State (and later at Augusta and Jackson State) and the attack on Cambodia have marked a new point for the movement and the country. These two events triggered the first widespread student strike in our history and marked a very deep and perhaps a lasting estrangement of millions of Americans from their elected leaders.

May 9th was more than "Moratorium 4" as thousands of pins worn by people at the Ellipse read. (At this rate the movement will be holding Moratorium 10 before long--and with equal lack of results. But I won't go.) Dave Dellinger laid out the plan for the future in his important and therefore unreported speech at the Ellipse: the student strike should be a precedent for a more general strike which will include progressive elements in the labor movement. Plus there are other emerging, tough groups who could see the general strike as part of their common struggle for change--groups as different but dissatisfied as the postal workers, garbage workers, Teamsters, nurses and teachers. The job now is to work to shut down the war machine which extends throughout the interlocking system of American business, government, universities and the military.

(Jane Fonda's short talk on the growing GI movement also went unreported, though the media did tell us that Jane wore no bra. A small but important measure of the success of the GI anti-war movement was their success a week later in virtually shutting down Armed Forces Day for the first time in American history.)

Once again liberal politicians are asking us to channel our energies and anger into giving the system just one more chance to work. They plead for us to work during the next few weeks for the peace amendment, during the next few months to elect peace candidates to Congress. Moderate university presidents are gladly permitting students to channel their anger and hopes into safe Congressional campaigning.

But this approach is doomed to failure. Despite the clear Constitutional language giving Congress the power to declare our wars, the generally spineless and bought-off members of Congress are unlikely to fight to get this power back from the President. The proposed peace amendment can't pass this kind of House; new peace Congressmen are likely to be no more than voices rather than powers over the President. He gets his orders from the Pentagon, not Congress or the courts.

WERE you aware of what the census is all about when you dutifully, thoughtlessly filled it in and promptly returned it to the US government? The census results are used by the government to re-district to the general advantage of white suburbanites and to the disadvantage of guess who. Many federal grants are also based on census data. The percentage of white returns on the Washington metro area has been very high. But despite an expensive campaign to get good returns from Washington blacks, their return rate has been low. (Many tens of thousands of black Washingtonians are estimated to have been excluded from the last census count a decade ago.) Blacks are understandably distrustful and afraid of the government's census, which is seen as still another part of a huge bureaucracy which has a record of doing more to hurt than help them.

The census results are also used by businesses to target in on areas of affluent consumers and away from poverty areas. Thus, new

supermarkets, laundromats and other needed businesses will go where the wealthy consumers are, not where the need is greatest. In our society the census provides valuable information which is used to promote greater business profits but not to help remedy social ills.

A related note: one young census taker in the DuPont Circle area reports that FBI agents have asked him to also work for them. They have promised to make it financially worthwhile. The FBI agent reportedly said that there are many 17 and 18 year olds making money in the DuPont Circle area as government informers. Big Brother is here, dressed as a hippie and wearing a badge reading "census enumerator."

## Dance

### The Capitol Ballet

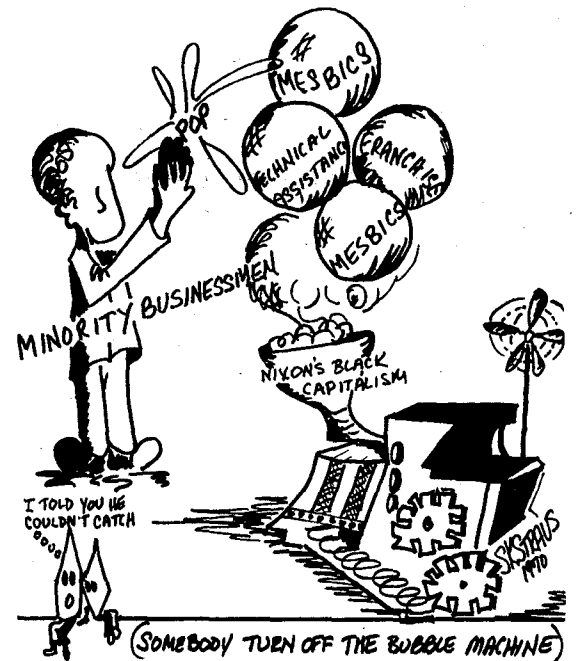
SALLY CROWELL

"THE depths of Lettie. Lettie is the earth, the grass that grows. She's the raw gold of Africa. . . ." Doris Jones and Claire Haywood, directors of the Capitol Ballet Company, were referring to Lettie Battle, an eighteen-year-old member of their dance company who is currently a student at the University of Maryland. ". . . She's also a witch. A witch that can laugh and that's what will bring her through. Laughter has brought us all through 200 years. It saves the day." And Lettie is just one in a company of eager, talented, black artists who perform with a youthful vitality that is a joy to watch.

In their recent performance at the Smithsonian, the Capitol Ballet Company joined forces with the Lloyd McNeill Quartet to offer three evenings of exciting music and dance. While Jones and McNeill have worked together previously in productions for 'Summer in the Parks', there was something magic in this particular performance.

They opened the program with McNeill's latest composition Washington Suite, which has been recorded and is soon to be released. It includes a solo entitled 'Black Mayor' which is beautifully danced by 13-year-old Hinton Battle, brother of Lettie, who is bound to be dance dynamite. The final piece on the program was McNeill's Asha I which has been performed previously, and makes for entertaining jazz movement statements.

McNeill, a well known Washington artist whose work appears at the Corcoran Gallery-Dupont Circle, is also an accomplished jazz flutist,



and his group, appearing live with the dancers, enhances the program.

While the jazz choreography was not particularly innovative, it was pleasant to watch, and it provided a good opportunity for these young artists (13 to 18) to have the experience of performing which is so essential to development.

When asked what would become of these young dancers, Miss Jones replied, "For thirty years, I've been teaching in D. C. and have turned out some fine dancers." She mentioned Chita Rivera of West Side Story and Louis Johnson the choreographer of the current Broadway show 'Purlie', but she went on ". . . it's depressing because most ballet companies won't take black dancers and it's worse now than ever, because for so long the black man has been untapped and they're afraid what will happen if all this talent is unleashed." Miss Jones mentioned the need for blacks to be a part of the Ballet Theatre which is to move into the Kennedy Center upon completion. "The 'establishment' from Maryland and Virginia won't be able to support all the events at the Center and before long it will rot. They've got to find some way of getting support from the majority of Washingtonians, and the blacks aren't going to support all-white companies. I'm lazy and will probably have to hire somebody to carry my picket, but I'll be down there protesting if there aren't blacks involved in the Kennedy Center."

The Capitol Ballet will perform in June at the D. C. Arts Festival, at the Watergate, and at the Sylvan Theatre. At that time they will do repeat performances of Asha I and the Washington Suite as well as reviving other pieces in their repertory.

### Fund formed for peace candidates

A NEW fund-raising organization has been formed to provide financial assistance to peace and progress congressional candidates in primaries and the fall election. Called the Congressional Action Fund, the group is relying upon personal contact in a number of major cities to garner funds. Contributors are being asked to tithe one percent of their income. In the few short weeks that CAF has been in existence, it has raised \$4500, with individual receipts averaging nearly \$100.

CAF is run by an executive committee chaired by Mike Cole, a former lawyer for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ramsey Clark is honorary chairman and CAF has a board that includes Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Peter Edelman, Ernest Gruening, Denis Hayes, David Misner, Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Charles Palmer, Leona Panetta, Dr. George Wald. The president of the New York Young Republican Club and Gore Vidal are also on the board.

The contributors themselves choose the candidates to be assisted from nominees selected by the board. The importance of the race in question and the candidate's financial need, as well as his endorsement of the fund's principles

(seven major ones from pro-peace to anti-pollution), determine the amount of support.

The initial \$4500 was distributed to three candidates: ADA national chairman Joseph Duffy, who is trying to unseat Sen. Thomas Dodd (D-Conn.); the Rev. Robert Drinan, a priest and law school dean running against 28-year House veteran Philip Philbin; and Rep. Paul McCloskey, Jr. a GOP dove seeking reelection in California.

SINCE March of this year, we have spotted over forty appointments made by Commissioner Washington. Here is a breakdown of the residences of those appointees:

Ward One: 10%  
Ward Two: 1%  
Ward Three (west of the Park): 42%  
Ward Four: 10%  
Ward Five: 0%  
Ward Six: 0%  
Ward Seven: 7%  
Ward Eight: 5%  
Maryland: 10%



# Federal City College gives a dinner

MITCH RATNER

WHATEVER it was--it was alternately billed as the Federal City College Report to the Community or the First Annual President's Dinner -- FCC's recent evening at the Washington Hilton amounted to several hours of political backslapping, boring speeches, self-congratulatory applause, and occasional insights.

Community, as used in "Report to the . . ." meant anyone who could afford the \$15 dinner plate tag plus a buck-sixty for drinks; a community of hundreds of tuxedo, black-tie, ruffled shirt respectables.

Federal City College, it seems, is alive and well, plodding on to maturity with occasional identity crises. The student body, over 95% black and DC residents, is radically different from the campus composition elsewhere in the area. The students are older, often married with children. Eighty percent work full or part time. Education is for them a matter of survival.

Dressed in black turtleneck and African daishiki, Cornelius Williams, head of the Student Government Association, seemed somewhat pained by the irrelevancy of the formalities around him. When he spoke, his directness contrasted sharply with the platitudes of the politicians who had preceded him. "Though we recognize we will inherit the world, a world full of problems, we cannot identify with those turning the world over to us," he said by way of explaining why he and other members of the student government chose to stand out in their African dress. His parting words, after excusing himself to go to a more serious meeting (black student response to the killings at Augusta and Jackson): "How long will blacks fight for a democracy they don't enjoy at home? How long? Not long."

## Dance

## Making a woman

SALLY CROWELL

THE Women's Liberation Movement is much more than the burning of bras, the wearing of navy surplus bell bottoms and the rejection of men. It is rather an attempt to urge women to come together and share in the concept that all women have the right of equal opportunity and to utilize their potential to the best of their ability whether it be in the home, in school or in a professional career. It is a plea for recognition as something other than stereotyped sex symbols or objects enslaved in 'the man's' system.

How to Make a Woman, recently offered at the Church Street Theatre, attempts to deal with the reality of women's lives and demonstrates through mime, dance, song, projections and symbolic props the maze that most women operate in. It speaks to the need to love the reality of one's own self--not something manufactured.

This very unique and original piece of theatre, directed by Stan and Bobbi Edleson of the Caravan Theatre in Boston, suggests that women have as much right to choose the way in which they live, as they have to pick the clothes they put on their backs.

A series of improvisations provide a sensitive portrayal of the situation of the women in our society today. The five-member cast, which occupies the stage throughout (two female, two male and one transsexual), is somewhat and at times compelling. Their suggestion of seduction, love-making and birth need to be seen to be believed.

Particularly strong in the roles of Mary and Aili are Barbara Fleischmann and Aili Singer, respectively. Both have remarkable stage presence and versatility.

George Shultz, the Secretary of Labor, was received with more politeness than he deserved. Shultz's speech was both trite--"old deans never die, they just lose their faculties"--and inconsequential. The main point, that universities are the custodians of our aspirations, makes one wonder if Agnew has let any of the rest of the staff read newspapers for the last year.

College President Harland L. Randolph's report was by far the best presentation, complete with Bill Cosbyesque humor. He centered on the relationship between Federal City College and the people and problems of the city. While another speaker had cited the over 30,000 applicants that FCC has rejected as a sign of academic quality, Randolph saw the rejectees as people struggling to bring themselves out of a cycle of poverty whom his college (and probably no other) could yet help.

Randolph is optimistic, but cautious: "There is no way FCC could be part of a racist society without having problems."

## Metro excellence

METRO has approximately 100 professional staffers. Only four are black, two have oriental backgrounds and one is a Mexican-American. At a congressional hearing, Rep. Donald Riegle (R-Mich.), who has recently taken some interest in the District, asked Jackson Graham, general manager of Metro:

"That is not too much, is it?"

Graham: "I think it is excellent."

Riegle: "I do not think it is excellent."

And later:

Graham: "the community feels very fine about this project."

Riegle: "Not the people I talk to."

THE US Attorney's office here has charged two District concrete companies with violating federal law prohibiting the dumping of wastes into the Potomac River or its tributaries. US Attorney Thomas Flannery also announced that he had established an environment team in his office.

## The Fortnightly Honors List

THE DC CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, for its continuing service to improved community relations and professional impartiality, by giving an award at its annual dinner to Rep. Joel Broyhill.

DEFENSE SECRETARY MELVIN LAIRD, for proving that either he or his boss is a liar. On April 30, President Nixon told a nationwide television audience that "the enemy in the past two weeks has stepped up his guerilla actions and he is concentrating his main forces in the sanctuaries where they are building up to launch massive attacks on our forces and those of South Vietnam." A few days later, at a congressional hearing, Laird stated that in mid-April about one-third of the 40,000 North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia started to withdraw from the sanctuaries. This created the possibility of attack without heavy casualties. Said Laird "this was the time to hit them." Subsequent events would indicate that Laird, rather than Nixon, told the truth.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, water registrar for the District, for summarily turning off the water in a 70-unit Cardozo apartment building because the landlord hadn't paid his water bill. After the press caught up with the story, the water got turned back on, but Mr. Brown was unrepentant: "I'm not obliged to tenants. This is between them and the landlord." The bill was for \$765.

THE WASHINGTON POST, for outstanding service to the real estate dealers of Capitol Hill by devoting a fawning, multi-page spread to the Hill restoration movement. And a special rose-colored voyeurism award for the comment: "Speaking of the Hill area in a larger sense, it remains integrated in every way. The poor and rich, the black and white who live side by side equally enjoy all the Hill has to offer."







AMONG those taking part in last month's march on Atlanta was the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, shown at left above. (Photo by Roland L. Freeman.)

## Tenants hit rent hike

THE chairman of the Tenant Advisory Board has attacked the new rent scale for public housing here that goes into effect July 1, calling it "unfair and a 'heavy hardship' on some tenants. Said TAB head Thelma Jones: "As of July 1, no tenant should pay any rent."

The new rent increases -- amounting to an average of \$5 to \$6 per month -- will affect a large number of public housing residents, although more than half will be exempt from the hike because of a federal law restricting rent to 25% of a public housing tenant's income.

TAB broke off negotiations with the National Capital Housing Authority in April, charging bad faith. TAB now says it may go to court to try to block the increases.

## DC loses on Bolling

THE House struck another blow against District hopes that the Bolling Air Force Base might eventually be put to constructive local use. The site has long been eyed as a potential location for new housing for the city, but House Armed Services Committee Chairman Mendel Rivers has made sure that the land was reserved for military use.

Now, the House has authorized initial work on a \$133 million 'Little Pentagon' to be constructed there. The complex would house some 10,000 defense workers.

Ironically, the 'Big Pentagon' cost only \$83 million to build in 1943.

During the debate on the 1971 military construction bill, only Rep. H. R. Gross, the

## Government workers get restive

DEEP rumbles have been running through Washington's supposedly complacent majority of government workers during the past few weeks. From sanitation workers to HEW bureaucrats, the Washington civil servant was turning on the system.

The HEW workers wanted answers -- about the war, about the administration's racial policy, about HEW's role in it all -- and the top officials of the agency felt compelled to close down shop for part of the day for an extraordinary talk-in with their employees.

The DC sanitation workers wanted more pay, improved working conditions and an end to the rampant discrimination within the department. In four short days, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees forced an agreement out of the District Building.

Union officials were elated. Said one, it was "the first time since the Constitution was adopted that the federal government has sat down and negotiated a contract with government employees." P. J. Ciampa, union organizing director, told the workers that they had fashioned "the tools to build the strongest union in the District."

Other worker actions are underway. The Government Printing Office, at this writing, is being hit by a massive sick-in, as part of a drive to get higher wages for GPO workers. And local police and firemen, angered by congressional dawdling over a pay-raise bill, have been threatening to follow suit. There is also talk of the schools not opening on time in the fall because of DC teacher grievances.

## Local doctors seek aid for Mississippi

TWO local doctors are heading up a drive to raise funds for the Fayette, Miss., health program that has become bogged down because of federal delays in federal funding. According to a spokesman for the Emergency Community Health Offering:

"When Mayor Charles Evers assumed the leadership of Fayette, he inherited the task of attempting to meet the long neglected needs of the third poorest county in the nation. One of his priorities was to develop comprehensive health services for a community which had never known adequate medical care. Grant requests were made through appropriate channels with the expectation that funds would be available

some nine months ago. But unforeseen delays in the grants have resulted in serious shortages, both for salaries and needed supplies. These shortages are still critical even though the grants have at last been approved. The money collected can not, of course, begin to answer the complex health problems of this community, but it can fill a critical gap at present, thereby ensuring and facilitating the continuance of this vital program."

ECHO is being coordinated by Dr. Larry P. Colt of HEW and Dr. Richard Treadway of St. Elizabeths. Checks can be sent to ECHO, Box 6979, Washington DC 20032.

## Overtime for Nixon

THE police department late last month authorized 12-hour shifts for all officers -- even those on desk jobs -- in an effort to maintain a downward trend in crime statistics. The extraordinary move is part of a campaign to convince the public that the Nixon Administration is doing something about crime in the streets.

The authorization covered the closing days of May and came after initial statistics indicated that there might be an increase in crime for the month. Since Walter Washington and Chief Wilson had just been to the White House to receive congratulations for their crime-fighting efforts, such a jump might prove embarrassing.

Crime has dropped since last fall, but is still about 17% higher than last year at this time, despite what seems to some to be an exorbitant infusion of men and money into the police department.

Although the police and District officials claim that the expanded budget should be given credit for the drop, it is by no means clear that this is the case. Other factors -- added drug treatment facilities, better self-protection by the public, and a long overdue shift towards more foot patrolmen instead of excessive reliance on scout cars -- undoubtedly have played a part.

Whatever the cause, it remains the case that even with the drop in crime, Washington has the least cost-effective police department of any big city in the country.

A national conference against the Indochina war will be held June 19-20 in Cleveland, co-sponsored by student peace groups and a number of labor leaders, including Gus Scholle, president of the Michigan AFL-CIO.

Another labor leader involved in setting up the conference -- Grady Glenn, president of the Frame Unit, Ford Local 600, UAW, Dearborn, Michigan -- said "It's about time the labor and student movements got together in the fight to end the war."

Among the sponsors are the strike committees of Berkeley, University of Washington, University of Chicago, and Oberlin. The conference is open to all in the antiwar movement.

For more information, call Cathy Perkus at 216-621-6516 or write Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, 2102 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. 44115.

tightest man in Congress, questioned the project.

Rep. Rivers told Gross that the building would save the taxpayers money by centralizing defense offices now scattered around the area. But he added that the structure was only the "beginning" of the centralization of local defense operations, suggesting perhaps that even more land at Bolling will eventually be taken.

The matter now goes to the Senate.

## Recreation Department sets pool record

CONTRARY to the impression it gives in some parts of town, the DC Recreation Department can move swiftly when it wants. Back in April, a group of some 200 residents of Palisades got together to request that the city build a public pool in their neighborhood. On May 27, the Recreation Department announced that money for the project would be included in the fiscal 1972 budget.

The rapid action is in marked contrast with

the experience of other less powerful communities that have had to fight for years to get pools, and some are still fighting.

Of course, the residents of Palisades did have the help of former Recreation Board chairman William Waters who lives there. And it is true that more people who matter live in Palisades than in those neighborhoods where it takes longer than a month to get a pool included in the city's budget.

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## Insane for peace

THE lawyer for four of the Chicago Fifteen, accused of the destruction of thousands of L-A draft files, has introduced a novel defense in political trials: insanity. Speaking in carefully measured and dramatic tones to the middle-aged jury, many of whom seemed engrossed, attorney Frank Oliver said:

"The evidence will show you that the defendants entertained what you and I as sane people would describe as delusions."

"These deluded people think our institutions have a different structure from what you and I as sane people believe. . . The evidence will show a number of such delusions that my clients are afflicted with. Those delusions to which they will testify are evidence of their insanity. . . I will invite the jury to find my clients not guilty. . . If at the end of the evidence you should find their beliefs are not delusions, and they contradict your beliefs and mine as sane people, the evidence will show contradictions which will show that you and I are insane and that insane people cannot pass judgement on the sane."

## Getting the facts

IN response to the public's demand for the true story of Kent State, a group of Kent State students and faculty, along with the Student Mobilization Committee to End the war in Vietnam, have formed the Committee of Kent State Massacre Witnesses. The committee is composed of eye witnesses to the murder at Kent. Already the committee has sent speakers to rallies and meetings in dozens of cities across the country.

Among other activities, the committee has sent out mailings to all 19,000 Kent State students and to thousands of other individuals and organizations asking for support. Plans have also been made for placing a full-page ad in the Sunday edition of the New York Times. For further information on the committee, write to C.K.S.M.W. c/o S.M.C., 2102 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, 44115, or call 216-621-6516. Checks should be made payable to the Student Mobilization Committee.

## A safe court

THERE have been suggestions that the new DC courthouse, to be built between John Marshall Place and Sixth St. NW, contain isolation booths for defendants, closed circuit television so potentially unruly spectators could be kept out of the courtroom or a glass enclosure to separate the court from the spectators. Happily, General Sessions Court Chief Judge Harold Greene doesn't think much of the proposals. "This is a courthouse, not a jail or a detective agency," says Greene. "I have never proceeded on the assumption that there is going to be trouble in the courthouse. . . I've never allowed troops or masses of police in the courthouse because people get the idea you expect trouble."

## News notes

DC Transit is worth something. O. Roy Chalk recently purchased two new limosines for use by top executives of DCT.

THE Welfare Fighter, newspaper of the National Welfare Rights Organization, needs someone to do layout work at subsistence wages. Contact Jackie Pope, NWRO, 1419 H NW, 347-7727.

JAMES Bennett, retired director of the U.S. prisons, told a Senate subcommittee that under a preventive detention law, there would be no way to separate persons awaiting trial in jail from those already convicted. He noted that DC Jail is "bursting at the seams."

## Flotsam & Jetsam



WE seem trapped today in an inertia caused by the near perfect balance of opposites: students against administrators, blacks against whites, hawks against doves, the left side of Nixon's mouth against the right. We can prevent them from getting what they want, but we can't get what we want. The whole country has become a Vietnamese village, with one side holding it by day and another by night, but with control denied both. Confrontation is engaged in an arms race with repression, and everyone from Wall Street to U Street, seems increasingly afraid of the future. Our problem is not polarization, but polarities in equilibrium. It goes on and on and on without so much as a tunnel, let alone a light at the end of it.

Yet, it seems certain that the balance will tilt. Right now, the odds favor a takeover by the Wehrmacht rather than Woodstock or cold turkey democracy.

Fortunately, however, the right has thus far been able to win victories only by attrition. The saving grace of American reactionaryism is that it has produced such insufferably dull and non-charismatic leaders. (The exceptions, like George Wallace, have been limited by their parochialism.)

Can you imagine Richard Nixon stampeding the American public into anything? The man can't even keep his own cabinet in line. As for Agnew, his potential as a demagogue seems as limited as his potential in other matters. One curious aspect of the Agnew phenomenon is that his ringing statements on behalf of Middle America have come at gatherings no Middle Americans could afford to attend. You can't build a movement at a hundred dollars a plate. I would suspect it is no accident that Nixon and Agnew have so assiduously avoided going out and meeting Middle America. With Kansas Republican Senator Bob Dole's mail running two to one against the war, it's safer to talk about it at the Waldorf than confront it in Topeka.

The real danger from the right is incremental victory, with the ever-growing possibility that the military will decide to hell with charisma, they can do it with tanks.

There is also the problem that much of the left has tended to put politics in the same class as Montovanni, Sunday School, and other arcane remnants of the old order, and has left the fight to the right and increasingly torpid moderates. Part of this is philosophical: because politicians are bad, politics is bad. And part stems from the nature of the movement itself: organic, undisciplined, individualized and fragmented. Far from the government's impression that the movement is a tightly controlled apparatus capable of suppression by knocking off a handful of leaders, few such massive forces of change have had such weak leadership. The leaders of the movement are of prime use as symbols, more valuable in jail than out on the streets. This both makes it harder to be overcome and to overcome.

The right has never ignored politics and now, finally, the left may be realizing that it can't

either. The influx of students into this year's congressional campaign is one of the most hopeful things that has happened in a long time.

But just beyond 1970 is 1972. I have mulled over that prospect with growing depression. The Democrats have produced a mush of potential candidates as appetizing as last week's oatmeal.

Hubert Humphrey is available, as is, for 30% off regular price. Senator McGovern is nice and right, but unexciting. Teddy Kennedy is sometimes right but sometimes not so nice. Senator Muskie's renowned understatement continues to leave us uncertain as to whose side he's on. And Senator McCarthy's growing confusion during the last campaign as to whether he was running for canonization or the presidency, led at least some of his supporters to leave him to God and seek some other candidate to render unto Caesar.

Lately, I think I've found one, maybe two, perhaps even a slate. I'm reserving the right to change my mind, but if Lou Harris knocks on my door tomorrow, and asks me whom I would vote for if there were an election the next day, I am going to tell him John Lindsay and/or Ramsey Clark.

Don't fight it. Let the serendipity of the combination grow on you.

John Lindsay, you may recall, was supposed to be the silent majority's sacrificial lamb last fall. Instead, he slew the myth, at least in New York. He is right on the war, right on the city and right on what is happening to people who don't think things are right.

He holds what many consider the second most difficult political job in the country and, while totting up a fair number of failures, has used his power better and abused it less than any other important politician I can think of. Unlike members of the Senate cultivating a national image in a garden of verbiage, Lindsay has been forced to commit himself repeatedly. And, in a surprising number of instances--at least by today's political standards--it has been on our side. If Senator Muskie seems less flawed, it is primarily because the snow gets removed in Maine without any act by Senator Muskie.

John Lindsay would be a unique president. He admits he has made mistakes; when was the last president who did that? He really believes that government should serve people rather than vice versa. That's rare. (Most Republicans want us to work for the Treasury, Commerce and Defense Departments; most Democrats want us to work for HEW and the Defense Department.) Most importantly, Lindsay is one of the few national political figures who stands a chance of bridging the chasms between us. Even Norman Mailer admits he's good.

Ramsey Clark is another possibility. A much darker horse, admittedly, but still an unusually clear voice for people over institutions, freedom over repression and peace over war. So well regarded as Attorney General that he became a special target of the Nixon campaign, Clark has been running a travelling one-man sanity show since he left public office. There are not many people who can pull off that sort of thing without becoming fatuous, but Clark has succeeded. And, like Lindsay, Clark has a unique potential for staying on speaking terms with people. That is a rare virtue these days.

When Lindsay or Clark talk, one gets a strange feeling that they actually mean what they say. Most contemporary politicians spend half their time figuring out what we want to hear and the other half regurgitating it in our faces. It is a pleasant relief to find public figures who have something to tell us beyond what we've already told them.

John Lindsay and Ramsey Clark are two of the best politician personalities on television you will find. They have geographical balance. They can reach varied constituencies. And they can give a confused, miserable electorate a vision of a viable future. Yes, Lindsay is presently a Republican. So? Eisenhower was a Democrat.

It could happen. It would be good. Imagine, something good happening to America in the second half of the 20th century. That's worth a gamble, isn't it?

SAM SMITH



## Exposure

WALTER Washington has been commended by the Washington Urban Coalition for his handling of the May 9th demonstration. Said the UC: "You exhibited flexibility and sensitivity to the demonstrators, of unknown temperament, by personally exposing yourself on foot to make them feel welcome" etc. Of course, the problem of exposure would not be of so much concern if the commissioner would speak out against the war once in a while.

### WOMEN'S LIB DANCE

Continued from page 15

The play begins at a revolving door leading into a dress shop which is symbolically controlled by two men. At the end of the play one girl resolves to remain inside the doors (protected, safe, secure, as well as victimized) while the second girl breaks through the doors to... dare we say freedom?

There is a quote on the program by Laurel Limpus which clearly states the play's position: "When I speak of female liberation, I mean liberation from the myths that have enslaved and confined women in their own minds as well as in the minds of others; I don't mean liberation from men. Men and women are mutually oppressed by a culture and heritage that mutilates the relationships possible between them."

However, in the play the male ends up being the stereotype. To depict men as simply either wolves (sexual con artists) or hunters (set-ups for enslavement in suburbia) seems to be unfair to some men who are honestly trying to deal with the problems of today's women.

In any event, it was a good piece of theatre which played to a full house, and hopefully D.C. Women's Lib will sponsor it again. I urge a repeat performance.

### DC CRIME BILL

Continued from page one

lation is passed, I suggest to you and I instruct to myself, because of the oppressive nature of this proposed legislation, any time persons break into your home unannounced, shoot them."

The congressional conference committee, at this writing, is attempting to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions of the legislation. Although there are substantial differences, both bills contain elements considered repressive by most civil libertarians. The worst version is clearly the House bill, a 439 page document pushed through the House with no public hearings at which local residents could give their view. The only witness on the bill was Deputy Attorney General Gerald Santarelli, who was quoted recently as having told an applicant for a job in the Justice Department: "Frankly, we don't give a damn about an individual's civil liberties. We're out to do one thing: prosecute criminals."

Although the bill is being touted as a criminal-catching measure, only the portion dealing with court reform is likely to produce any improvement in the local system of criminal justice. There is no evidence that preventive detention will cut down on the crime rate, or that wiretapping will reduce the muggings, house breakings, robberies and other crime of prime concern in the District.

As if to underline local fears of police repression, a group that met May 24 to form a coalition against the crime bill was forced to move its meeting place from the Caanan Baptist Church, 16th & Newton, across the street to St. Stephen's Episcopal, after police twice con-

tacted Caanan and urged that it not let the meeting be held. The black church put increasing restrictions on the meeting as the date neared, going so far finally as to permit only one person to speak and to ban speeches by Rev. Eaton, Julius Hobson, Marion Barry, Teachers Union president William Simons, and School Board member Charles Cassell. At that point, the meeting was moved to St. Stephen's.

Here are some of the current developments in the fight against the bill:

- Senator Sam Ervin (D-SC) has promised a major fight against the legislation when it reaches the Senate floor. Ervin has described the measure as a "garbage pail" of repressive legislation. He has also begun hearings on a proposal for a national preventive detention measure in an attempt to stir up countrywide outrage at what is happening.

- A coalition to fight the bill has been organized under the chairmanship of John Carter.

- The Council of Churches of Greater Washington passed a resolution attacking the bill saying that it contains prominent features "which violate constitutional rights and which would not be effective in the reduction of crime."

- The Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County, Montgomery County and DC Democratic Committees, in a precedent-breaking unified statement, have come out in opposition to the repressive aspects of the bill.

- Students from Howard Law School have been engaged in intensive lobbying against the measure on the Hill.

- Efforts are being made to enlist local campus groups to aid in the battle.

There is clearly an educational job to be done among legislators, many of whom are not aware of the contents of the measure. Two congressmen, for example, called Rev. Eaton following his sermon to say they had not realized what the bill contained.

Especially crucial are the Senate conferees: Senators Tydings, Spong, Goodell, Mathias, Eagleton, Prouty and Bible.

(Senator Tydings, incidentally, recently made the comment that while he supported preventive detention locally, he was opposed to nation-wide use of the provision. The implications of this comment are considerable, given Washington's predominantly black population.)

### STAMPING OUT JUNK MAIL

Continued from page three

Aquia Harbor, which frequently telephone and annoy individuals at home as well as mail out advertisements, were also on my personal target list. Since they have refused my requests to stop pestering me, they will now have to deal with the Post Office's.

A few days ago, I asked to have Prevention Magazine, which has recently been sending me numerous subscription mailings, stop. I also moved to get a postal prohibitory order against the American School of Photography, which, despite my requests (on their postage-paid forms) to remove me from their list, still mails me "most generous offers."

It's too soon to know how well this tactic will succeed, but it seems worth trying. Last year, the Post Office handled over 200,000 complaints under its anti-pandering law. This year, with our help, it can handle over a million and deal mailbox clutter a death blow.

By threatening advertisers with massive counterattack, we can make them hesitate before doing indiscriminate mailings, or even abandon their plans. (It is time-consuming and relatively expensive to remove names from a mailing list and the failure to do so after a request under the anti-pandering law could lead to jail and a fine.)

Less junk mail advertising will have beneficial effects on the environment too. There will be less solid waste and hence less pollution. (One man reported that last year he received more than 500 pieces and 50 pounds of junk mail, all of which eventually wound up in his trashcans.)

Less junk mail will also mean fewer pieces of subsidized mail in the postal system. (Junk mail doesn't pay its own way and is subsidized by and slows down our first class mail.) We might even balance the postal budget or free some funds for overdue postal pay raises.

### WRIGHT DECREE SUIT FILED

Continued from page one

the year following the Wright decision, was actually wider than in fiscal 1964, the year used as a basis for Wright's determination of unequal treatment. In fiscal 1968, the range ran from \$292 at one elementary school to \$798 at another--a gap of \$506. In 1964 the spread was from \$216 to \$627 -- a gap of \$411.

The brief also holds that the pattern of economic discrimination has been maintained, with more affluent neighborhoods receiving substantially more funds than low income neighborhoods. In 1968, the average per pupil expenditure west of Rock Creek Park was \$103 higher than the average east of the Anacostia River.

The Hobson suit uses the latest figures available from the school system. The system has consistently failed to provide current figures.

The suit urges that the court provide relief from the continued inequality by requiring that per-pupil expenditures from the regular DC budget (excluding such special funds as impact aid, Title I, UPO money etc.) shall not deviate by more than 5% from the average per-pupil expenditure for all elementary schools. The 5% limit could be exceeded only for "adequate justification" shown to the court in advance.

The suit further requests that the court order the school system, by October 1 of each year beginning this fall to provide all parents of elementary school children information "sufficient to establish compliance with the order for per-pupil expenditure equalization."

According to Ralph Temple of the ACLU Fund, "this is as strong a case as the ACLU has gone into court with in the last year." Temple notes that the organization won 75% of its court battles last year.

In the original court struggle that led to the historic Wright decision, Hobson spent some \$30,000, leaving him heavily in debt. Persons wishing to help in this case may send a check to the ACLU Fund, 1424 16th St. NW, DC 20036.

### REFLECTIONS ON THE MOBE

Continued from page one

the Cambodian invasion reached a fortuitous meeting of the Mobe's coordinating committee, the Mobe decided to call a May 9 demonstration at the White House, to press for that place if denied, and in that case to permit and support civil disobedience by anyone who wished. The discipline was to be "militant nonviolence." The Mobe strongly believed the White House space would be denied, and hence civil disobedience become extremely probable. This first decision however, was not for C.D. against the war, but only C.D. against denial of permits. It may have been justified at this early moment by lack of knowledge as to public response to the Cambodian invasion (Kent had not yet happened), but it should be noted that it was a less militant stance than that of the November 1967 Mobilization, which included plans and a Mobe call for C.D. at the Pentagon regardless of permits, etc.

Second, when on Monday May 4 the Mobe coordinating committee began its every-night meetings in Washington, there were intermittent efforts by the Left to raise the question of C.D. in case permits were granted. Such efforts were met with adamant hostility--and in one meeting, three shouting walkouts--by Fred Halstead of the Socialist Workers Party, who was one of



those in charge of the marshal arrangements and therefore seemed crucial to the operation. (The SWP regarded it as a major compromise on their side to countenance C.D. at all, even in case of denial of a permit.) Since it still seemed overwhelmingly probable that no space near the White House would be made available and therefore C.D. would happen regardless, the Left and the pacifists did not pursue the question.

Third, on Tuesday and Wednesday there were few serious efforts by the coordinating committee to work out in detail precisely how C.D. would occur if permits were denied, despite repeated and increasingly urgent demands from the Left that this be done. All attention was concentrated on planning the "legal" part of the event as it should occur just north of Lafayette Park (on H Street and 15th, 16th, and 17th Streets), though it was still assumed that C.D. would occur as people tried to move into the forbidden Lafayette Park. Meanwhile, people were volunteering to be marshals. They were being trained to (1) permit and encourage nonviolent civil disobedience; (2) vigorously discourage but not try to stop trashing physically; (3) physically but pacifically interfere with only two kinds of behavior; a rush on the platform and a direct charge of police lines. The self-selection of marshal volunteers, however, was heavily from those committed to a legal event, most oriented to "controlling" the crowd.

Fourth, on Thursday a number of marshals and some members of the coordinating committee (notably Rennie Davis) became convinced that, given the huge numbers now clearly about to appear in Washington, the H Street site would be an extremely dangerous trap for the movement--one so jammed with people that even the use of tear gas or arrests might result in dozens of deaths. They urged that the Mobe propose the Ellipse. The coordinating committee agreed, but was so convinced the Ellipse would not be provided by the government that it did not address the issue of C.D. in case the Ellipse were opened. Thus on Thursday night the tacit bargain, between the Left on the one hand and the SWP and some liberals on the other, not to join issue over C.D.--despite-a-permit because there would be C.D.--when-permit-denied, was continued. (Indeed, on Friday a large group of marshals threatened to mutiny unless the Mobe accepted the government's offer of the Monument grounds, and the coordinating committee found itself fighting against rightward rather than leftward pressure. It stayed united against a retreat to the Monument and for C.D. if the White House area stayed closed.)

But that depended on the government's intransigence. When the government gave in at 4 p.m. Friday and opened the Ellipse, the Mobe wrestled all night with the issue of C.D. For a while after the President's press conference, the answer seemed to be to hold the President to his off-the-cuff promise to meet a delegation. A plan was worked out for the whole demonstration to march to the White House, to back up a delegation of about eight that would demand to meet the President on the White House lawn, using an open P.A. system aimed at the crowd and broadcast for TV. The delegation was to include a real representation of the whole spectrum of the movement, including David Hilliard of the Panthers, a Yippie like Jerry Rubin or Abbie Hoffman, a pacifist, someone from the women's peace movement, a new left-student-type, and a few people chosen at random from the crowd. The theory was that Nixon would renege on his promise, thereby legitimating C.D.; or that if by some incredible chance he accepted, the event itself would badly weaken his legitimacy with "straight" people and enhance that of the movement. But the Panthers said they could not take part on the grounds that the delegation would be an expression of elitism and that they could not meet with a power whose legitimacy they don't recognize; and the Mobe agreed that it could not send a delegation without the Panthers. Then another plan was worked out, to march up 17th Street (and possibly 15th Street too) from the Ellipse to H Street behind a group of coffins representing those murdered by the American Empire at home and abroad--to announce that these coffins were the "delegation" Nixon sought--and for thousands to be prepared to sit down behind these coffins if they were denied access to the White House.

But on Saturday morning this plan was never clearly communicated to the marshals. The Mobe's chief lawyer, Philip Hirschkop, says he never heard of it till 2 p.m. When the marshals were told many of them very strongly insisted that 17th Street would be closed by the police and that the crowd numbers were so huge and information so hard to get out that people who tried to move toward 17th Street in order to march would be crushed and crush others. Told these views, (and also told that no one knew where the coffins were) a number of members of the coordinating committee who were on the platform met hurriedly and in a swirling fashion, and either decided or acquiesced in a decision not to announce the coffin march. (I was one of those who was present, and I feel that my own acquiescence and failure to howl at this point was my own personal key failure of the week. The decision process was extremely foggy, but the recollection of most of those present is that whatever "initiative" there was for a "non-announcement" came chiefly from Stewart Meacham, Ron Young, and Hirschkop--but that even these three were far more responding to pressure from the marshals and to their own exhaustion, than actively trying to turn the decision around.)

Within about 20 minutes, however, that non-decision got partially reversed. George Wiley, Sid Peck, Dave Dellinger, John McAuliff, Bob Greenblatt and I almost simultaneously began raising questions with each other and some others present. The coffins appeared in the crowd. And finally Dellinger went back to the mike after Young had finished speaking and announced a march behind the coffins, up 15th Street. He tried to arrange that the coffins would go to the White House and stay there for C.D.

But they didn't. The final failure of the Mobe was that the marshals along 15th Street actively opposed C.D. and told everyone who tried to turn off on H Street that this was the path to violence, to Weathermen, to a disaster. They kept thousands of people who were ready for nonviolent C.D. off H Street, where it could have been done, and finally literally linked arms--against all their orders--to "prevent trouble". Thus only about 1,000 people entered H Street, and those who did were boiling mad at the Mobe. Many had in effect been deliberately selected by the marshals to be those most prone to violence. But many did a Gandhian sit-down, were gassed, (in part because others were attacking the buses set up for barricades), retreated and then returned, and some were finally arrested.

Who can be blamed for these actions of the marshals? My first thought was of Fred Halstead, who was one chief marshal and whose politics were anti-C.D. (It should be clear that I vigorously disagree with SWP politics, have battled them in the Mobe, and have been bitterly attacked by the SWP.) I would have been overjoyed to find evidence that Halstead ignored the coordinating committee's decisions, and instead trained the marshals "his way." But I can find no such evidence. Perhaps more responsibility can be laid at the door of another chief marshal, Brad Lytle, whose elite-guard-nonviolent politics (as against support for mass civil disobedience with all its risks and fuzziness) turned into total paralysis on Saturday; and perhaps still more responsibility can be attached to Hirschkop, who--according to a number of people who were on the street--threw his authority on every occasion into dispersing sit-downs and discouraging civil disobedience. (Hirschkop denies this, and may indeed have been more a prisoner of the marshals' reports and pressures than some observers could tell; but my own encounter with him included his asking me to get people out of the middle of the street where they were sitting down.)

My own judgement is that the chief blame for the failure must be laid to (1) the marshals' hostility to any form of confrontation and their use of every panicky rumor to convince themselves and the coordinating committee that it was necessary to cool things; and (2) the failure of the coordinating committee to make a clear decision on C.D. and stick to that decision through all tactical changes. If the marshals had really been a random sample of the movement instead of its most determined law-and-order types, the coordinating committee's decisions, tentative and fragile though they were, would have carried through. If the coordinating

committee had been clear and firm from the outset, the marshals would probably not have been able to circumvent its decisions.

And what are the lessons? I would say that in this period of the anti-war movement, the divergences on politics and tactics are just too great to be held in a coalition unless the parts of the coalition can agree to let each other clearly and vigorously call and control their own thing. The wing of the anti-war movement that wants to concentrate on the war as the only issue cannot easily cohabit with that wing which wants to join the war to anti-corporate, anti-inflation, anti-welfare, anti-repression, or similar issues. That wing which wants legal rally-demos only cannot easily co-exist with that wing which believes militant nonviolence absolutely required at this stage. Both wings (or more) exist. Keeping them in an unnatural embrace only stultifies them all. So the Mobe requires at least major reconstruction, and quite possibly a divorce.

What's more, such major changes are necessary if scores of thousands of people are to be expected to put their trust in any national leadership. For there are many thousands of young people, and some not so young, who feel that "the Mobe" betrayed their militance and its own promises on May 9. This is not to deny that there are other thousands who were deeply relieved at the way things turned out and who probably now trust the Mobe to deliver on a legal rally even under the most tense conditions. But both groups need to be served, not just one.

There must therefore be a radical grouping committed to linking the war to other issues and fully prepared to call for and organize civil disobedience. That grouping might come from the Left of the Mobe or from a Panther-Conspiracy alliance. If a majority of the Mobe concludes that May 9 was a failure, a radical-plus-militant pacifist grouping might even become the Mobe and leave more conservative parts of the Mobe to create their own organization. Such a grouping might even exist as one of several Mobe task forces, each given its own head but treated as politically legitimate by the others. Most sensible of all, because most related to the new energies, would be for the new national leadership to emerge from the student strike committees. But an independent national grouping must come into being, or the great momentum of the present crisis will be dissipated.

Whatever does emerge must have a new structure as well--including a coordinating committee much more closely in touch with its constituents and itself much more on the streets during major actions, itself able to carry out its political will instead of leaving that to a marshal bureaucracy that dictates to the political body. (In New Haven, Panthers and Conspirators were on the streets at night to explain the action discipline; in Washington, only two members of the Mobe steering committee joined the 15th Street march.)

The present crisis, we should be clear, is not only a result of the Cambodian invasion. It is a result of the continuing defeat of the American Empire in Southeast Asia, which forces that Empire into (1) more extreme military adventures in Asia--Cambodia now, perhaps nuclear weapons later; (2) angrier repression of the black and campus communities--the Seale trial and Kent now, God knows what later (but we should be alert to panic swings toward co-optation like the post-Kent swing, and not predict a straight-line increase in repression; and (3) a more tormented squeeze on pocketbooks--price inflation, increases in unemployment, tax increases, even decreases in corporate profits and stock market collapse. It is this interlinked crisis, which affects different parts of American society in different ways and sparks different sorts of insurgency, that a new radical grouping must organize around. It should be open to all facets of the crisis, not just the war, and open to much more militant mass nonviolent tactics, not just rallies and marches.

For example: it is not too early to begin discussing an anti-corporate campaign this fall that ties together the war, militarism, pollution, inflation, and unemployment; that faces, say, GM or the New York Stock Market with nonviolent resistance; that draws on the new sweeping mobilization/strike of students but opens up to the off-campus communities.

There is not likely to be a general strike this spring. But in the fall. . . .



## DON-NIXOTE

--Bloomington, Indiana, Spectator